THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

FEBRUARY, 1788.

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To the Author of the SCOTS MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE public prints have made honourable mention of thoſe who have generouſly promoted the charitable inſtitution of Sunday Schools in England; they have been introduced to, and received the thanks of Majeſty. But Mr G—ll—ſp—e is the only gentleman I have heard of in Britain, who has endowed a Chapel for the benefit of his manufacturers, (being removed at ſome diſtance from the pariſh-church), and who has engaged a clergyman, at his own charge, to inſtruct the youth, and maintain public worſhip every Sabbath. A friend of ſociety, but a ſtranger to Mr G—ll—ſp—e, charmed with ſo beneficent an action, intreats the favour of a corner of your Magazine, to preſent the following ſimple line of thanks. Your compliance will mark out, with honour, a worthy citizen, perhaps, will excite others to emulate ſo well-deſerved praiſe, and very much oblige your Conſtant Reader,

A. B.

To Mr W——m G—ll—ſp—e, Manufacturer at Anderſton, near Glaſgow.

SIR,

ALL ages have united with one voice in paying to the worthy citizen the deſerved tribute of praiſe. They have crowned him with laurels when living, and erected monuments to tranſmit the luſtre of his virtue to poſterity. Among this liſt, Sir, permit me to ſay, you are intitled

intitled to hold no inconſiderable place. You have planned and eſtabliſhed an inſtitution well calculated to promote the eſſential intereſts of a very important claſs of ſociety, the young and aged poor; an object which, among the many modern plans of improvement, is too ſeldom included. On this account, I have heard you often and juſtly applauded. I have always joined in the tribute: And though I have not the honour of your acquaintance, yet, as a wellwiſher to ſociety, I beg leave to preſent you with this acknowledgement, which is juſtly due from every member of it, while I do but indulge the moſt pleaſing ſentiments of my own mind.

You have reſcued poor youth from idleneſs, diſſipation, and wretchedneſs; you form them to an honeſt trade and profeſſion, by means of which they may paſs through life with honour and comfort, and contribute not a little to the public good. You not only inure them to early habits of induſtry, but you convey whatever branches of uſeful knowledge may be neceſſary for them; and to both theſe you ſuperadd the ſacred principles of religion. Of all the plans of education which have been deviſed, this is, perhaps, the moſt complete. It was reſerved for you, Sir, by one of the nobleſt efforts of charity, to unite *knowledge*, *induſtry*, and *virtue*, to make them conſpire with mutual force, to produce the moſt perfect plan of diſcipline and education. Such a threefold cord is not eaſily broken. Such a powerful tutorage muſt at once inſure both virtue and happineſs. At your own charge, you refreſh the aged, and thoſe advanced in life, after their weekly toils, with the comforts of religion; and the proper choice you have made of the man for this office, is characteriſtic of that goodneſs which diſtinguiſhes the whole.

Some make a traffic of their fellow men, thought ſtamped with the features of the Divinity, and deſigned for immortal happineſs; but you are more anxious to promote their beſt intereſts, than to reap any advantage you can derive from their labours. You give far better than you receive. Some make charitable donations after they have acquired great riches, and it is well if they would always do it then; yet how few of the immenſe treaſures imported from the Eaſt have been conſecrated to rear altars to Piety, or aſylums to the young and aged poor. But you ſtop in the very career of fortune, and are not ſo ſolicitous to add to your ſtock, as to employ your talents to purchaſe and confer on the poor and needy a nobler boon, the acquiſition of virtue, which, to the young, is the beſt patrimony, to the aged, the moſt laſting treaſure. Others, at death, dedicate their wealth to pious uſes, when they can retain it no longer; but you offer to God the firſt and beſt fruits, and devote your time and pains to give efficacy to the charitable purpoſe.

All this you have done, without a pattern to guide, or a rival to prompt you. You have diſcovered a new path, and led the way in doing an important ſervice to your country. I pray you may have many followers, and where-ever ſuch manufactures appear, they may prove ſure ſignals of ſucceſsful induſtry, and ſeminaries of piety and knowledge. Were this the caſe, what a happy change would take place in this country! Soon ſhould we retrieve our loſſes; we ſhould bid defiance to our enemies; we ſhould become a great and proſperous nation, founded on the moſt ſolid baſis of induſtry and virtue.

For theſe reaſons, I muſt requeſt you to accept of this grateful offering. But, alas, what is my humble mite? Were it the voice of a great community, it would be then worthy of your acceptance. Yet be aſſured theſe are and muſt be the ſentiments of all good citizens, though I have not the honour to be their delegate; and the public, like the individual, is often truly thankful, though it has not the opportunity of announcing it. When you know that this comes from one who is an entire ſtranger to you, and is dictated purely from a ſincere regard to the poor and helpleſs of his fellow-men, I truſt you will excuſe this liberty. I am confident that your conduct is above all praiſe; the pleaſure of doing good is your ſole motive: and it is enough; for it is an earneſt and ſure pledge of the nobleſt point of all human ambition. "Inaſmuch as you have done it unto one of the leaſt of theſe, you have done it unto me."

I have the honour to be,
Sir, very reſpectfully,
Your moſt obedient Servant,
A Friend to the Poor.

January 17,
1788.

CHA-

CHARACTERS *of* BOXERS.

[From "A Treatiſe upon the uſeful Science of Defence, connecting the Small and Back Sword, and ſhewing the affinity between them. Likewiſe endeavouring to weed the art of thoſe ſuperfluous unmeaning practices which overrun it, and choak the true principles, by reducing it to a narrow compaſs, and ſupporting it by mathematical proofs. Alſo an examination into the performances of the moſt noted Maſters of the Back Sword, who have fought upon the ſtage, pointing out their faults, and allowing their abilities. With ſome Obſervations upon Boxing, and the Characters of the moſt able Boxers within the Author's time. By Capt. John Godfrey. 4to. 1747."]

ADvance, brave Broughton! Thee I pronounce Captain of the Boxers. As far as I can look back, I think I ought to open the characters with him: I know none ſo fit, ſo able to lead up the van. This is giving him the living preference to the reſt; but I hope I have not given any cauſe to ſay, that there has appeared, in any of my characters, a partial tincture. I have throughout conſulted nothing but my unbiaſſed mind, and my heart has known no call but merit. Where-ever I have praiſed, I have no deſire of pleaſing; where-ever decryed, no fear of offending. Broughton, by his manly merit, has bid the higheſt, therefore has my heart. I really think all will poll with me who poll with the ſame principle. Sure there is ſome ſtanding reaſon for this preference. What can be ſtronger than to ſay, that for ſeventeen or eighteen years he has fought every able Boxer that appeared againſt him, and has never yet been beat*? This being the caſe, we may venture to conclude from it. But not to build alone on this, let us examine farther into his merits. What is it that he wants? Has he not all that others want, and all the beſt can have? Strength equal to what is human, ſkill and judgement equal to what can be acquired, undebauched wind, and a bottom† ſpirit, never to pronounce the word ENOUGH. He fights the ſtick as well as moſt men, and underſtands a good deal of the ſmall-ſword. This practice has given him the diſtinction of TIME and MEASURE beyond the reſt. He ſtops as regularly as the ſwords-man, and carries his blows truly in the line; he ſteps not back, diſtruſting of himſelf to ſtop a blow, and piddle in the return, with an arm unaided by his body, producing but a kind of flyſhap blows, ſuch as the paſtry-cooks uſe to beat thoſe inſects from their tarts and cheeſecakes. No—Broughton ſteps bold and firmly in; bids a welcome to the coming blow; receives it with his guardian arm; then with a general ſummons of his ſwelling muſcles, and his firm body, ſeconding his arm, and ſupplying it with all its weight, pours the pile-driving force upon his man.

That I may not be thought particular in dwelling too long upon Broughton, I leave him with this aſſertion, that as he, I believe, will ſcarce truſt a battle to a warning age, I never ſhall think he is to be beaten, till I ſee him beat.

About the time I firſt obſerved this promiſing hero upon the ſtage, his chief competitors were Pipes and Gretting. He beat them both (and I thought with eaſe) as often as he fought them.

Pipes was the neateſt boxer I remember. He put in his blows about the face (which he fought at moſt) with ſurpriſing time and judgement. He maintained his battles for many years by his extraordinary ſkill, againſt men of far ſuperior ſtrength. Pipes was but weakly made; his appearance beſpoke activity, but his hand, arm, and body were but ſmall; though by that acquired ſpring of his arm he hit prodigious blows; and I really think that at laſt, when he was beat out of his championſhip, it was more owing to his debauchery than the merit of thoſe who beat him.

Gretting was a ſtrong antagoniſt to Pipes. They contended hard together for ſome time, and were almoſt alternate victors. Gretting had the neateſt way

* He was however afterwards beaten by Slack, on April 11. 1750. On this occaſion there was the greateſt number of perſons of diſtinction preſent perhaps ever known, and the greateſt ſums of money betted in favour of Broughton. He was beaten in fourteen minutes.

† Our author explains this term in the following manner: "There are two things required to make this BOTTOM, that is, wind and ſpirit, or heart, or where-ever you can fix the reſidence of courage. Wind may be greatly brought about by exercite and diet: but the ſpirit is the firſt equipment of a Boxer. Without this ſubſtantial thing, both art and ſtrength will avail a man but little.

of going to the ſtomach (which is what they call the mark) of any man I knew. He was a moſt artful boxer, ſtronger made than Pipes, and dealt the ſtraiteſt blows. But what made Pipes a match for him, was his rare bottom ſpirit, which would bear a deal of beating; but this, in my mind, Gretting was not ſufficiently furniſhed with; for after he was beat twice together by Pipes, Hammerſmith Jack, a meer ſloven of a Boxer, and every body that fought him afterwards, beat him. I muſt, notwithſtanding, do that juſtice to Gretting's memory, as to own that his debauchery very much contributed to ſpoil a great Boxer; but yet I think he had not the bottom of the other.

Much about this time, there was one Whitaker, who fought the Venetian Gondolier. He was a very ſtrong fellow, but a clumſy Boxer. He had two qualifications very much contributing to help him out. He was very extraordinary for his throwing, and contriving to pitch his weighty body on the fallen man. The other was, that he was a hardy fellow, and would bear a deal of beating. This was the man pitched upon to fight the Venetian. I was at Slaughter's coffeehouſe when the match was made, by a gentleman of an advanced ſtation: he ſent for Fig to procure a proper man for him; he told him to take care of his man, becauſe it was for a large ſum; and the Venetian was a man of extraordinary ſtrength, and famous for breaking the jaw-bone in boxing. Fig replied, in his rough manner, I do not know, maſter, but he may break one of his own countrymen's jaw-bones with his fiſt; but I will bring him a man, and he ſhall not break his jaw-bone with a ſledge-hammer in his hand.

The battle was fought at Fig's amphitheatre, before a ſplendid company, the politeſt houſe of that kind I ever ſaw. While the Gondolier was ſtripping, my heart yearned for my countryman. His arm took up all obſervation; it was ſurpriſingly large, long, and muſcular. He pitched himſelf forward with his right leg, and his arm full extended, and, as Whitaker approached, gave him a blow on the ſide of the head, that knocked him quite off the ſtage, which was remarkable for its height. Whitaker's misfortune in his fall was then the grandeur of the company, on which account they ſuffered no common people in, that uſually ſit on the ground and line the ſtage round. It was then all clear, and Whitaker had nothing to ſtop him but the bottom. There was a general foreign huzza on the ſide of the Venetian, pronouncing our countryman's downfall; but Whitaker took no more time than was required to get up again, when finding his fault in ſtanding out to the length of the other's arm, he, with a little ſtoop, ran boldly in beyond the heavy mallet, and with one Engliſh peg in the ſtomach (quite a new thing to foreigners) brought him on his breech. The blow carried too much of the Engliſh rudeneſs for him to bear, and finding himſelf ſo unmannerly uſed, he ſcorned to have any more doings with his ſlovenly fiſt.

So fine a houſe was too engaging to Fig not to court another. He therefore ſtepped up and told the gentlemen that they might think he had picked out the beſt man in London on this occaſion; but to convince them to the contrary, he ſaid, that if they would come that day ſe'nnight, he would bring a man who ſhould beat this Whitaker in ten minutes, by fair hitting. This brought very near as great and fine a company as the week before. The man was Nathaniel Peartree, who knowing the other's bottom, and his deadly way of fighting, took a moſt judicious method to beat him.—Let his character come in here.—He was a moſt admirable Boxer, and I do not know one he was not a match for, before he loſt his fingers. He was famous, like Pipes, for fighting at the face, but ſtronger in his blows. He knew Whitaker's hardineſs, and doubting of his being able to give him beating enough, cunningly determined to fight at his eyes. His judgement carried in his arm ſo well, that in about ſix minutes both Whitaker's eyes were ſhut up; when groping about a while for his man, and finding him not, he wiſely gave out, with theſe odd words, Damme, I am not beat, but what ſignifies my fighting when I cannot ſee my man?

We will now come to times a little freſher, and of later date.

George Taylor, known by the name of George the Barber, ſprang up ſurpriſingly. He has beat all the chief Boxers but Broughton. He, I think, injudiciouſly fought him one of the firſt, and was obliged very ſoon to give out. Doubtleſs it was a wrong ſtep in him to commence

commence a Boxer, by fighting the ſtanding champion: for George was not then twenty, and Broughton was in the zenith of his age and art. Since that he has greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf with others, but has never engaged Broughton more. He is a ſtrong able Boxer, who with a ſkill extraordinary, aided by his knowledge of the ſmall and back ſword, and a remarkable judgement in the croſs-buttock fall, may conteſt with any. But pleaſe or diſpleaſe, I am reſolved to be ingenuous in my characters. Therefore I am of the opinion, that he is not overſtocked with that neceſſary ingredient of a boxer, called a Bottom; and am apt to ſuſpect, that blows of equal ſtrength with his, too much affect him and diſconcert his conduct.

Before I leave him, let me do him this juſtice to ſay, that if he were unqueſtionable in his bottom, he would be a match for any man *.

It will not be improper, after George the Barber, to introduce one Boſwell, a man who wants nothing but courage to qualify him for a complete Boxer. He has a particular blow with his left hand at the jaw, which comes almoſt as hard as a little horſe kicks. Praiſe be to his power of fighting, his excellent choice of TIME and MEASURE, his ſuperior judgement, diſpatching forth his executing arm! But fy upon his daſtard heart, that marrs it all! As I knew that fellow's abilities, and his worm-dread foul, I never ſaw him beat, but I wiſhed him to be beaten. Though I am charmed with the idea of his power and manner of fighting, I am ſick at the thought his nurſe wanting courage. Farewel to him, with this fair acknowledgement, that if he had a true ENGLISH bottom (the beſt fitting epithet for a man of ſpirit) he would carry all before him, and be a match for even Broughton himſelf.

I will name two men together, whom I take to be the beſt bottom men of the modern boxers: and they are Smallwood, and George Stevenſon, the coachman. I ſaw the latter fight Broughton for forty minutes. Broughton I knew to be ill at that time; beſides, it was a haſty-made match, and he had not that regard for his preparation as he afterwards found he ſhould have had. But here his true bottom was proved, and his conduct ſhone. They fought in one of the fair-booths at Tottenham Court, railed at the end towards the pit. After about thirty-five minutes, being both againſt the rails, and ſcrambling for a fall, Broughton got ſuch a lock upon him, as no mathematician could have deviſed a better. There he held him by this artificial lock, depriving him of all power of riſing or falling till reſting his head for about three or four minutes on his back, he found himſelf recovering; then looſed the hold, and on ſetting to again, he hit the coachman as hard a blow as any he had given him in the whole battle, that he could no longer ſtand; and his brave contending heart, though with reluctance, was forced to yield. The coachman is a moſt beautiful hitter; he put in his blows faſter than Broughton, but then one of the latter's told for three of the former's. Pity—ſo much ſpirit ſhould not inhabit a ſtronger body!

Smallwood is thorough game, with judgement equal to any, and ſuperior to moſt. I know nothing Smallwood wants but weight, to ſtand againſt any man; and I never knew him beaten ſince his fighting Dimmock, (which was in his infancy of Boxing, and when he was a perfect ſtripling in years), but by a force ſo ſuperior, that to have reſiſted longer would not have been courage, but madneſs. If I were to chuſe a Boxer for my money, and could but purchaſe him ſtrength equal to his reſolution, Smallwood ſhould be the man.

James I proclaim a moſt charming Boxer. He is delicate in his blows, and has a wriſt as delightful to thoſe who ſee him fight, as it is ſickly to thoſe who fight againſt him. I acknowledge him to have the beſt ſpring of the arm of all the modern Boxers; he is a complete maſter of the art; and, as I do not know he wants a bottom, I think it a great pity he

* This man died Feb. 21. 1750, and the following Epitaph is on his tomb-ſtone in Deptford church-yard:

Farewel ye honours of my brow!
Victorious wreaths, farewel!
One trip from Death has laid me low,
By whom ſuch numbers fell!

Yet bravely I'll diſpute the prize,
Nor yield tho' out of breath!
'Tis but a fall! I yet ſhall riſe,
And conquer—even DEATH!

The newſpapers of the time take notice of a battle fought between Taylor and Slack, the 31ſt of January 1749 50. at Broughton's Amphitheatre, which held 25 minutes, when Taylor with ſome difficulty beat his antagoniſt.

he ſhould be beat for want of ſtrength to ſtand his man.

I have now gone through the characters of the moſt noted Boxers, and finiſhed my whole work. As I could not praiſe all in every article, I muſt offend ſome; but if I do not go to-bed till every body is pleaſed, my head will ach as bad as Sir Roger's. I declare that I have not had the leaſt thought of offending throughout the whole treatiſe, and therefore this declaration ſhall be my quiet draught.

Let me conclude with a general call to the true Britiſh ſpirit, which, like pureſt gold, has no alloy. How readily would I encourage it, through the moſt threatening dangers, or fevereſt pains, or pledge of life itſelf! Let us imitate the glorious example we enjoy, in the ſaving offspring of our King, and bleſſed Guardian of our country. Him let us follow with our keen ſwords, and warm glowing hearts, in defence of our juſt cauſe, and preſervation of Britain's honour. *Europ. Mag.*

Reflections upon WALKING.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

AMong the various and fleeting faſhions of the day, it ſometimes happens that the bias is towards ſomething really innocent, and perhaps profitable. An inſtance occurs at preſent. The faſhion is now coming in to *walk* for wagers. This, in my opinion, will benefit the parties much more than employing men to bruiſe and beat each other, and may induce many to take ſuch care of their health as to be able to walk. But whether the faſhion of walking, which by the bye comes from the very *higheſt authority*, will become general, or whether, like all the examples derived from that high ſource, it will be viewed without being followed, I cannot pretend to ſay; a few reflections, however, may not be amiſs, on a ſubject which concerns the health ſo nearly as this.

The increaſed opulence of individuals has been attended with an increaſe of carriages. A few years ago a very capital coachmaker thought himſelf very well off if he could make and diſpoſe of four or five coaches in a year, with perhaps a few chaiſes, &c. and leſſer carriages; and now he reckons it a bad year if he does not ſend out above one hundred coaches, ſome more, according to their character for taſte and elegance. And it muſt be confeſſed, and any birth-day will prove, that in this very elegant manufacture we excel all the world. There are few crowned heads in Europe that do not poſſeſs at leaſt one Engliſh carriage, and would perhaps have more, if it did not tend to diſcourage their ſubjects.

Hence all our nobility and opulent citizens ride in carriages when they wiſh to take exerciſe: but riding is not, in fact, a complete exerciſe; the lower limbs are not employed, and how often do we find them perfectly benumbed after riding for half a day in a carriage; a proof of languid circulation, and that this mode of exerciſe is very improper for perſons labouring under complaints of the breaſt, bowels, or upper parts. The only real and perfect exertion for the whole body is *Walking*; it is a great misfortune for any one to give up this exerciſe, as that of a carriage never can compenſate, and that on horſeback is in general too violent for valetudinarians. To bring walking, then, into faſhion, will tend very much to the health of all irregular people, and particularly of ladies, who are deſtroyed by idleneſs and the vapours.

It is a maxim with me, that every man may know what ſtate of health he enjoys, by obſerving the effects a long walk has upon him, ſuppoſing him to have no complaint, ſuch as the gout, which may prevent him. And when we become negligent of walking, we allow diſeaſe to creep upon us without our being ſenſible of it, until too late. A proof of this we may ſee in the difficulty with which they walk, who have long given over the practice. It diſorders them very much; they are knocked up with the fatigue of a very ſhort way, and incapacitated from ſtirring a ſtep more that day: this never would have been the caſe, had they uniformly continued this healthful practice, which I wonder is not oftener recommended by phyſicians, as it is certainly the moſt natural exerciſe a man can take, and may be uſed at diſcretion, according as the patient can bear more or leſs of it.

Our habits of living in this country at preſent are ſuch, as render exerciſe abſolutely neceſſary; we become extremely luxurious in our tables, and nature is by no means capable of throwing off the ſuperfluous load of our diet. For want, therefore,

therefore, of exerciſe, and owing to this mode of living, ſudden deaths are now ſo frequent, that ſcarcely a day paſſes without our hearing of ſome inſtance of perſons apparently in good health, dying in a moment of apoplexies—ſo frequent is this indeed become, that it has been the ſubject of much obſervation. But I am much miſtaken, if it can be accounted for in any other way than I have mentioned.

I am not inſenſible, however, that to many, walking to exceſs is an improper exerciſe, and that there are many more, who, from diſuſe, are not now able to take ſo much of this exerciſe as to be of ſervice to them. But this is an additional argument in favour of the exerciſe as I have recommended it: for, oppoſed to freſh inſtances, I could produce many more of aged perſons, who owe their life and perfect health to having never diſcontinued the practice of walking. If once diſcontinued, it is very difficult, and indeed almoſt impoſſible, to recover it; and the caſe is rendered the more deplorable, that they who cannot walk, can rarely ride on horſeback; and as for a carriage, from the reaſons I gave above, it cannot be conſidered as ſupplying that exerciſe which a valetudinarian ſtands in need of. It gives me, therefore, ſome pleaſure to hope that the very natural, healthful, and manly exerciſe of walking, will become a faſhion again, as it may ſtimulate the lazy, the overgrown, and the ſedentary, to try their powers.

I am, &c. A PERIPATETIC.

For the SCOTS MAGAZINE.

Hire of Poſt-horſes north of the Forth.

THE Innkeepers on the roads in Scotland north of the Forth, were in uſe of charging for four horſes to one carriage double hire of what they demand for a pair.

That matter was ſome time ſince brought judicially before the ſheriff of a northern county, who found the demand of double hire illegal, in reſpect that the ſame was neither paid ſouth of the Forth, (direct proof of the practice at Edinburgh having been produced in proceſs), nor in England; but aſſoilzied the innkeeper from repetition of the overcharge, in reſpect of former practice in that part of the country. The innkeeper having reclaimed, the ſheriff adhered to his interlocutor; upon which the cauſe was carried by bill of ſuſpenſion, on the part of the innkeeper, before the court of ſeſſion, to which anſwers were given in: and it was ſtated to the court, that the object of the proſecution was to obtain a correction in future, of what had been conſidered to be an impoſition and abuſe, which it was hoped their Lordſhips would be pleaſed to remedy; that no idea whatever was entertained, of demanding from the innkeeper what was deemed paſt overcharges, but only a ſtop to be put to the overcharge in future, and therefore the opinion of the court was requeſted on the point; that if their Lordſhips paſſed the bill of ſuſpenſion, it would be final with the proſecutor, who only ſought the correction of the abuſe.

The court paſſed the bill, in reſpect of the inconveniencies which might accrue to the innkeepers from after proſecutions for repetition of paſt overcharges of hire; and declared, at the ſame time, their opinion of the impropriety of the charge; but that it belonged to the juſtices of the peace, as regulators of the police in the ſeveral counties, to fix and determine what hires they judged expedient to be demanded and paid for within the county.

The queſtion was accordingly brought under conſideration of the different counties intereſted, at their ſubſequent meetings of Head-court; and regulations have been publiſhed in ſome counties, (in particular the county of Aberdeen), fixing the hire of poſt-horſes within the county to be, in time coming, ſimilar to the practice ſouth of the Forth.

A conſiderable time has now elapſed ſince the above proſecution took place; and the juſtices of the peace having in many counties as yet declined the regulation of that matter, the following conſiderations are ſubmitted to the attention of the public.

The hire demanded ſouth of the Forth, and in England, for four horſes to one carriage, is 1s. 3d. per mile, Engliſh meaſure; north of the Forth, 1s. 6d. per mile, the ſame meaſure; 9d. per mile is in both countries the hire paid for one pair of horſes, and all excluſive of the tax paid on horſes hired to run poſt by the mile. Now whatever hire may be paid for the wheel-pair of horſes, (and which may vary according to the country, the hilline[illegible] or badneſs of the roads), it is ſubmitted, whether in any event or ſituation of roads whatever, double hire to what is paid for the wheel-horſes ought

ought to be demanded for the leading pair?

Tear and wear are both undoubtedly leſs on the leaders than on the wheel-horſes, and that muſt be ſo, whether the innkeeper furniſhes a carriage with the horſes or no; and the fatigue on all the horſes will alſo be leſſened. An innkeeper will let two carriages in Scotland, with a pair of horſes in each, for the ſame hire which he demands for four horſes to one carriage; will he in running his two carriages ſuffer no more *waſte* than he would in running both pairs in one carriage? It has been urged for them, that north of the Forth hires of four horſes ſeldom occur, and that when they do occur, their ſecond carriage is left at home idle and unuſed. They are left in full poſſeſſion of that argument.

The proportion fixed in England, and adopted ſouth of the Forth in Scotland, for the hire of the leading horſes, is, excluſive of the duty, *two thirds* of what is paid for the wheel-pair. Whether that be a juſt proportion to be adopted north of the Forth, is left with the public to determine.

In France every horſe uſed is paid for equally. But in that country the *poſtes* are farmed for behoof of the revenue; and a calculation is formed of what baggage ſhall be carried by travellers, which, when adhered to, is ſuppoſed to put a poſt-coach with ſix horſes on the ſame footing with an open two-wheeled carriage and pair; and accordingly in that country, whichever carriage leaves the poſt-houſe firſt, will arrive at the next alſo firſt; the boys who drive are prohibited, by the *regulations des poſtes*, from paſſing one another on the road; and were one to put additional horſes to his carriage, when travelling in France, he would not thereby alter the caſe, or get on any faſter.

CIVIS.

12th February.

Account of a new Invention for preſerving Ships Bottoms, publiſhed by the Academy of Sciences at Stockholm.

MR Faxe, phyſician of the admiralty of Carlſcroone, having often obſerved the damage in the doubling of ſhips, and the evils which reſulted from their being ſheathed with copper, endeavoured to diſcover a method to prevent thoſe effects.

He has at laſt ſucceeded, by a compoſition of a certain ſtone, mixed with rags, and which forms a kind of paper. From repeated trials it is found this ſubſtance perfectly reſiſts the water; having been boiled ſeven hours ſucceſſively in a copper veſſel hermetically ſealed, without undergoing the leaſt alteration. A ſheet of it was alſo placed in a cataract, where it remained three months, with the water continually running on it, againſt which it was equal proof. It reſiſts with the ſame ſucceſs, fire, cold, and free air. The ſolution of iron and of vitriol of copper adds to its ſolidity, and if done over with linſeed-oil, tar, pitch, or other greaſe, it reſiſts the water.

Mr Faxe has therefore propoſed to have it employed in the doubling or ſheathing of veſſels with copper, and to place it between the ſhip and the copper to prevent the ruſt and the verdigreaſe from deſtroying the iron bolts and other work of the ſhip. Alſo to cover the powder magazines, and other places expoſed to the danger of fire, with it, and to cover the tons.

A Mr Hielm has calculated the advantages of this compoſition or paper employed to cover the tops: One hundred ſquare ells of it only weighs 422 pounds. The ſame ſurface of iron plates 1142, of ſingle planks 1150, of tiles from 3600 to 4800. The price of theſe hundred ells of paper is only three rix-dollars, and the ſame ſurface of copper coſts from 31 to 43 rix-dollars, of iron plates 35, of tiles 9, and of planks 4. The ſheets of paper are 13 inches (Rhine meaſure) long, and 10½ wide, and the twelfth part of an inch thick.

Mr Faxe has eſtabliſhed a large manufactory at Carlſcroone for making it, and meets with very great encouragement.

Account of the number of Slaves in North America and the Weſt Indies, whoſe annual conſumption is ſupplied from Africa.

[From Cooper's Supplementary Letters on the Slave-Trade.]

ENgliſh (and North American) ſtock - - -	1,500,000
French - - - -	400,000
Spaniſh - - - -	2,500,000
Portugueſe - - -	1,000,000
Dutch and Daniſh -	100,000
	5,500,000

It appears by the foregoing, that Spain alone does nearly as much as all the other ſtates put together in this iniquitous and inhuman traffic.

TRAITS

TRAITS *for the* LIFE *of the late* ATHENIAN STUART.

JAMES STUART, Esq; was the ſon of a mariner of an inferior ſtation, at whoſe death his wife and four children, of whom Mr Stuart was the eldeſt, were totally unprovided for: he exhibited at a very early period of life the ſeeds of a ſtrong imagination, brilliant talents, and a general thirſt of knowledge: drawing and painting were his earlieſt occupations; and theſe he purſued with ſuch unabated perſeverance and induſtry, that, while yet a boy, he contributed very eſſentially to the ſupport of his widowed mother and her little family, by deſigning and painting fans for the late Goupee of the Strand.

Some time after, he placed one of his ſiſters under the care of this perſon as his ſhop woman, and for many years continued to purſue the ſame mode of maintaining the reſt of his family.

Notwithſtanding the extreme preſſure of ſuch a charge, and notwithſtanding the many inducements which conſtantly attract a young man of lively genius and extenſive talents, he employed the greateſt part of his time in thoſe ſtudies which tended to the perfecting himſelf in the art he loved. He attained a very accurate knowledge of anatomy; he became a correct draftſman, and rendered himſelf a maſter of geometry, and all the branches of the mathematics, ſo neceſſary to form the mind of a good painter: and it is no leſs extraordinary than true, that neceſſity and application were his only inſtructors; he has often confeſſed that he was firſt led into the obligation of ſtudying the Latin language by the deſire of underſtanding what was written under prints publiſhed after pictures of the ancient maſters.

As his years increaſed, ſo his information accompanied their progreſs; he acquired a great proficiency in the Greek language, and his unparallelled ſtrength of mind carried him into the familiar aſſociation with moſt of the ſciences, and chiefly that of architecture.

His ſtature was of the middle ſize, but athletic; of robuſt conſtitution, and a natural courage invincible by terror; and a bold perſeverance, unſhaken by the moſt poignant difficulties.

The following fact may ſerve as a proof of his fortitude:

A wen had grown to an inconvenient ſize upon the front of his forehead. One day being in converſation with a ſurgeon, whoſe name I much regret the having forgotten, he aſked how it could be removed. The ſurgeon acquainted him with the length of the proceſs; to which Mr Stuart objected on account of its interruption of his purſuits, and aſked if he could not cut it out, and then it would be only neceſſary to heal the part. The ſurgeon replied in the affirmative, but mentioned the very excruciating pain and danger of ſuch an operation. Upon which Mr Stuart, after a minute's reflection, threw himſelf back in his chair, and ſaid, "I'll ſit ſtill, do it now."—The operation was performed with ſucceſs.

With ſuch qualifications, though yet almoſt in penury, he conceived the deſign of ſeeing Rome and Athens; but the ties of filial and fraternal affection made him protract the journey till he could enſure a certain proviſion for his mother, and his brother and ſecond ſiſter.

His mother died: he had ſoon after the good fortune to place his brother and ſiſter in a ſituation likely to produce them a comfortable ſupport; and then, with a very ſcanty pittance in his pocket, he ſet out on foot upon his expedition to Rome; and thus he performed the greateſt part of his journey; travelling through Holland, France, &c. and ſtopping through neceſſity at Paris, and ſeveral other places in his way, where, by his ingenuity as an artiſt, he procured ſome moderate ſupplies towards proſecuting the reſt of his journey.

When he arrived at Rome, he made himſelf known to the late Mr Dawkins and Sir Jacob Bouverie, whoſe admiration of his great qualities and wonderful perſeverance ſecured to him their patronage; and it was under their auſpices that he went on to Athens, where he remained ſeveral years—During his reſidence here, he became a maſter of architecture and fortification; and, having no limits to which his mind could be reſtricted, he engaged in the army of the Queen of Hungary, where he ſerved a campaign voluntarily as chief engineer.

On his return to Athens, he applied himſelf more cloſely to make drawings, and take the exact meaſurements of the Athenian architecture, which he afterwards publiſhed on his return to England, after fourteen years abſence; and which work, from its claſſical accuracy, will ever remain as an honour to this nation, and as a laſting monument of his

ſkill* ——This work, and the long walk the author took in order to collect materials to compoſe it, have united themſelves as the two moſt honourable lines of deſcent from whence he derived the title of ATHENIAN STUART, accorded to him by all the learned in this country.

Upon his arrival in England, he was received into the late Mr Dawkins's family; and, among the many patrons which the report of his extraordinary qualifications acquired him, the late Lord Anſon led him forward to the reward moſt judiciouſly calculated to ſuit his talents and purſuits: it was by his Lordſhip's appointment that Mr Stuart became Surveyor to Greenwich Hoſpital, which he held till the day of his death with univerſal approbation.—He conſtantly received the notice and eſteem of Lord Rockingham, and moſt of the nobility and gentry of taſte and power.

Beſides his appointment at Greenwich Hoſpital, all the additions and rebuilding of that part which was deſtroyed by the fire there were conducted under his direction; he built ſeveral other houſes in London—Mr Anſon's in St James's Square, Mrs Montague's in Portman Square, &c &c.

Whatever new project he engaged in, he purſued with ſuch avidity, that he ſeldom quitted it while there was any thing further to be learnt or underſtood from it: thus he rendered himſelf ſkilful in the art of engraving; likewiſe of carving; and his enthuſiaſtic love for antique elegance made him alſo an adept in all the remote reſearches of antiquarian. But in this diſplay of his talents, let me not omit to offer a juſt tribute to his memory as a man. Thoſe who knew him intimately, and had opportunities of remarking the nobleneſs of his ſoul, will join in crowning for him the title of Citizen of the World; and, if he could be charged with poſſeſſing any partiality, it was to Merit, in whomſoever he found it.

Raiſed by his own abilities and integrity, from the utmoſt abyſs of penury to the moſt pleaſing condition of reſpectable affluence, without ſervility, without chicane, without any ſtratagem, but by the bold efforts of unconquerable perſeverance, prudence, and an independent mind! Reader, can we refrain from his praiſe!

But with ſuch a mind ſo occupied, and ſuch an expedition in the younger part of his life, it is no impeachment to his feelings if they eſcaped ſo long the influence of the *belle paſſion*. We have now conducted him to his 72d year; a time when moſt men have fallen ſo long into their own ways, as to dread the thought of female interruption, and content themſelves with rallying the ſmiles of the world upon their ſullen celibacy. Mr Stuart on the contrary now found himſelf the maſter of a very comfortable income, which he longed to divide with a companion, to whom his long ſeries of events would be amuſing, and whoſe ſmiles would add comfort to his latter days, of which he always reflected, but did not feel the approach.

About the year 1781, being on a viſit at Sittingbourne, in Kent, he became acquainted with a young lady there about twenty years of age, whoſe perſonal qualifications were the univerſal admiration of every one who had ever felt the happineſs of ſeeing her. The old Athenian having always ſtudied the fine arts, was a ſenſible judge and diſcriminator of the juſt line of beauty.—Though the experience of years had increaſed his knowledge, yet it had not impaired the vigour of his robuſt conſtitution.—Diſparity of age was no obſtacle with the lady; and Mr Stuart, at the age of ſeventy-two, felt and returned all the happineſs of an accepted lover. The parties were ſoon after married; and the lady and her father and mother accompanied Mr Stuart to his houſe in Leiceſter fields, where the parents found a welcome beyond their utmoſt hopes. The fruits of this marriage are four children. Mr Stuart died poſſeſſed of a conſiderable fortune, amaſſed, as we have ſeen, by upright aſſiduity alone, and has left an example to his family and the world to be for ever revered.

H. A.

* He travelled five years over Greece in company with Mr Revett, the famous architect, from 1750 to 1755, and publiſhed in 1762 the reſult of their accurate obſervations and meaſurements in "The Antiquities of Athens;" at which the ſecond volume was left by him completed at the preſs; and the plates ſo forward, that the public may ſoon hope to be put in poſſeſſion of it. The drawings for the third and laſt volume are already, and ſome of them engraved.

An original Letter to J. C. Eſq; London, on the Salmon Fiſhery on the Tweed.

Dear Sir, *Berwick, Oct.* 30. 1761.

THE favour of yours, of the 9th inſtant, gives me the more pleaſure, as it preſents me with an opportunity of ſhewing with how much reſpect I ſhall employ my ſmall abilities in anſwering your inquiries on our Salmon Fiſhery.

Query I. What number of fiſh may the river Tweed produce yearly?

Anſ. The produce of this river is variable, being ſeldom two years alike, and for many ſeaſons together unproductive, or the rents ill paid, while another time, for many ſubſequent ſeaſons, the ſalmon are remarkably plenty. To obtain an account of the number of ſalmon caught in the river Tweed in one year with tolerable accuracy, I have, by the aſſiſtance of a well-informed perſon, collected a rental of every ſeparate fiſhery in the river for about fourteen miles from its mouth (in all about forty-one), the rents amounting to about 5400l. annually *.

The ſame perſon alſo, thoroughly acquainted with the yearly expences neceſſarily attending each individual fiſhing water, moderately computes the whole charges at 5000l. which together make 10,400l. Now, the number of ſalmon to pay theſe annual rents and charges cannot be leſs than twenty times that ſum, viz. 208,000, excluſive of the gilſes and trout.

The gilſes are the ſalmon fry, and therefore of the ſame ſpecies: for by the beſt-informed people, this is an admitted fact, that they return from the ſea well-grown ſalmon.

In the latter end of the year, the ſalmon make as far up the river as poſſible, in order to ſpawn; and, when they meet with a place ſuitable, the *he* and *ſhe* conjunctly form a hole in the ſand or gravel, about 18 inches deep, wherein they caſt their ſperm together, and carefully cover it over with the ſame materials, where it continues till the ſpring, if not diſturbed by the winter's floods.

One of the two roes of the *ſhe fiſh* will, at this ſeaſon, be ſometimes twelve inches in length, and ſix in circumference. As to the ſize of the milt of the *he-fiſh*, I cannot ſay.

About the latter end of March, or beginning of April, the young fry ſhew themſelves alive, very ſmall at firſt, but gradually arrive at the ſize of about four inches in length, and are then termed here ſmowtes, or rather, properly, ſmelts? though they certainly have no affinity, in ſhape or hue, to that delicate morſel with which you decorate a diſh of Tweed ſalmon at your London tables. This young fry haſten to ſea with no ſmall expedition. About the beginning of May, the river ſeems to be all alive. You cannot conceive any idea of their numbers. If a land flood then happens, they are ſwept away to ſea more effectually, as, after it, ſcarce any are to be ſeen.

Near the middle of June, the earlieſt of them take the river again; they are then, in this ſecond ſtage, called gilſes, and are about 12, 14, or 16 inches long. Thus they increaſe in numbers and ſize till about the middle of July, which is, as we call it, the middle of gilſe time, a period much looked for by the induſtrious and laborious poor.

The method of fiſhing for ſalmon is by a net of conſiderable length, which the fiſherman coils up on the ſquare ſtern of a flat-bottomed boat, nine or ten feet long, and four feet wide. The net is loaded, to ſink at bottom, and buoyed up with cork at top, and in the center of which is a pouch or boſom for the fiſh to be retained in. With his boat thus arranged, the fiſherman, at the proper times of tide, which muſt be conſulted, puſhes off, and makes his circuit equal to the length of his net, while his friends on ſhore, or mounted on temporary ſtands in the river, are on the watch, with their advice, and with their aſſiſtance, to forward his wiſhes, by helping the fiſh to, and keeping them in the nets.

The number of ſalmon gilſes and trout taken in this manner is almoſt incredible. They ſwim together in ſhoals promiſcuouſly, but generally a large ſalmon leads the van. While they take the river or advance to ſea, this remark is the more obſervable, for then the light troops

* This rental was taken in the year 1761, ſince which time moſt of the leaſes have been renewed at an advanced rent. In one inſtance, at the mouth of the Tweed, the fact is well known; the leaſe, which expired only a few years ago, was, with avidity, ſecured at more than double its old rent, in the proportion, if I miſtake not, of three to ſeven and a half.

troops appear to be kept under the convoy of the captain of the squadron.

Prodigious numbers are every day caught in some part of the river; sometimes a boat load or two, on a stand, at one tide. Nay, there was no less than 37 score (the way of counting among fishermen), viz. 740, taken some years ago at one haul or draught. It is common to take near 100 thus at once.

It is an object of regard for the farmer of the fishing-water to procure servants, with whom he contracts for the season as sharers of, or co-partners in a small degree with him, in the profits. As they must often work while their master sleeps, interest and advantage will necessarily excite in them care and vigilance.

Qu. II. What methods are used in preparing and vending them?

Ans. Most of, or generally all, the salmon taken till April, or to the setting in of warm weather, is sent to London in baskets, fresh, or, more properly, raw, unless now and then a vessel is prevented sailing by contrary winds, and then the fish is fetched from on board to the cooper's office, boiled, pickled, and kitted. When the season changes, and the weather becomes warm, the salmon is all boiled, and pickled, and sent up to London in kits * of about 18 pounds weight, and in half kits, when it often fetches a very high price.

About the middle of July, the London market being overstocked, and the demand less, they send only a part thither, thus boiled, pickled, and kitted †.

The Berwick coopers, about twenty in number, during this plentiful season, salt down the overflow of fish in casks, for a foreign market.

They have also another way, which they have newly adopted, of preparing salmon with spices, and other aromatics, which they also send abroad under the name of spiced salmon.

The dried salmon should also be mentioned, by which they dispose of very many. They are split down the chine, laid open, and salted for many days; then tied by the head, and hung up in an airy place, shaded from the sun, till quite dry. They are dried with the head upward, for one obvious reason, viz. that the essential oil and the juices of the fish, more abundant in the head and jole, and on which its true flavour depends, are thus preserved in its interior substance. In a contrary position, it would, from the head, soon be lost, and much injure its preservation, if not, in close and warm weather, even prevent its cure. They have the name of kippered salmon, and are sold in London for 9d 10d. and 1s, per pound.

Qu. III. What is the fishing season in the Tweed?

Ans. The season for fishing commences on the 30th of November, the feast of St Andrew, and ends on Michaelmas day, though the corporation grant the indulgence of a fortnight longer, on account of the change of the style; but it may be observed, that the fishing season begins much too early, as the interval of six weeks is surely too short a time for the operations now carried on in the obscure recesses of our prolific river, by which means we see brought to market, what is not only in itself unwholsome, but injurious to the commerce and advantages of this corporation.

N. B. The season is now altered; it commences the 30th of January, and ends the 30th of October.

Qu. IV. What is the general price of salmon at Berwick?

Ans. As to the price of salmon at the river-side; in the *beginning* of the season they are very high; a good *found* fish (for some at this time are *not* so) will fetch 1s. 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d. per pound: if a vessel is ready to sail for London, with a fair wind, for every thing here points to the metropolis, the buyer will speculate very high, and even advance upon 1s. 6d.

Most of the time that salmon is sent away fresh, the prices are from 9s. down to 5s. per stone, dependent on the prospects of a fair wind for London, and the plenty of fish caught.

When

* The fish-cooper selects some of his best fish for kits and half-kits, as presents, or, as we call them, token kits. A half-kit usually consists of two joles, four middle pieces, and a tail piece; that is to say, a whole fish split down the chine. The same method of filling is, I believe, attended to in the kit.

† To make which lie compact in the small compass of this kit, he takes from off the edge of the chine of the fresh fish a slice, or as it is called, *Ipleeten*, *quasi* splitting. This offal, when well dressed, and garnished with the roe, or rowen, makes a dish in the early part of the season much admired.

When the hot ſeaſon comes in, and ſalmon can no longer be ſent freſh up to town, and even pickled ſalmon is leſs in requeſt there, we have it here ſold for 12 d. 10 d. and 8 d. per ſtone, which is leſs than one halfpenny per pound, as a ſtone of ſalmon is 18 lb. 10¾ oz. Averdupois; for 4 ſtone, or 56 lb. Averdupois, is only 3 ſtone or 42 lb. fiſh weight; though I muſt obſerve, that this laſt year they were never leſs than 16 d. a ſtone, and moſtly 2 s. and. 2 s. 6 d through the year.

[*P. S. Jan.* 1788 For ſome years paſt the Tweed Fiſheries have been thought to be on the decline, but this laſt ſeaſon has lighted up joy and chearfulneſs on the banks of the Tweed. They have taken *more* fiſh; but for theſe twenty years, in a good ſeaſon, they never had better prices.]

Qu. V. Are not what we call ſalmon-trout the young ſalmon?

Anſ. I am now to anſwer your enquiries on our trout, which you commonly call ſalmon-trout; from a popular opinion that they become ſalmon. This idea is univerſally deemed ill-founded. They are called here whitlings, and are certainly a diſtinct ſpecies of fiſh. The proprietors of our London ſmacks ſend them thither in the wells of their veſſels, being apartments ſo conſtructed in the bottom of the ſhip as to convey them to Billingſgate alive.

The whitlings are contracted for by the ſeaſon with the farmers of the fiſhing waters at the rate of 6 d. a-piece large and ſmall, when they provide corves, or ſmall hulks, full of holes, to lie at the water's edge, for the fiſhermen to keep them in, till they are ſent for by a double, or boat with a well in it, to convey them to the ſmack's well, which they do not fail to do once every day, if not every tide.

The whitling is like the ſalmon in the ſcales, ſhape, and colour of the fiſh. Their flavour, when freſh taken, and well dreſſed, is moſt delicious; and, I am told, much ſuperior to any trout in this kingdom; the much-talked-of Fordwich trout, of the Stour, near Canterbury, not excepted. They are thought here to be peculiar only to the main body of the river Tweed, and not generated in, or frequenting, its branches, as they are ſeldom ſeen in the Whitater, the Till, or any of the higher branches of his river.

There is in the Tweed another kind of trout, called the bull-trout, of a large ſize and proportionably longer than the whitling. This trout is only found in the months of January and February; it is often a dozen of pounds in weight, and is ſold in London, in theſe early months, for ſalmon. It is inferior in quality to the whitling, being leſs firm, and of a paler colour.

From the above ſketch of the hiſtory of the ſalmon, it would appear, that he arrives at a ſtate of perfection and maturity in twelve months. To accompliſh which, he goes down twice to refreſh and depurate himſelf in the ſea; firſt, as a ſmowte, he becomes a gilſe; ſecondly, as a gilſe, he becomes a ſalmon.

Studious as I am of informing myſelf from the old and judicious fiſhermen, I do not find that it can be queſtioned, whether a fiſh of a year old is not mature enough to ſtore the river with its own ſpecies. This at beſt is matter of conjecture only. But, were it not the caſe, when we conſider the torrents of rain, hail, and ſnow, to which our northern climate is expoſed in the winter months, and during which thoſe beds of half-formed embryo are ſo liable to be ſwept away, it muſt be many years before our rivers could be repleniſhed. May not the bad ſeaſons we have formerly had be attributed to the injuries the river has ſuſtained in the winter?

Gent. Mag.

Obſervations on an ASYLUM *for* NATURAL CHILDREN

SIR,

IT is much to be lamented that pernicious inſtitutions are generally ſuffered to prevail for a conſiderable length of time, and conſequently to do infinite miſchief, before any attempt is made to ſuppreſs them. It ſeems to be thought below the dignity of the legiſlature to interpoſe but where ſome very dreadful effects have appeared, and nothing leſs than a very extenſive evil is eſteemed *dignus vindice nodus*. And yet this falſe dignity is as ridiculous as would be that of a phyſician, who ſhould never condeſcend to adminiſter a remedy to his patients, till he diſcovered in them the moſt alarming ſymptoms, and who would deign to reſcue none from death, but thoſe to whom life was become a burden.

I have been led, Sir, to make theſe reflections by reading an advertiſement, which appeared on the firſt day of the preſent year, and may, for aught I know,

have appeared much oftener, in one of the morning papers; and which, that I may be guilty of no miſrepreſentation, I will ſtate in the very words in which I find it.

"TO THE PUBLIC.

"There is opened an aſylum for the reception of natural children, where the parents of ſuch children may have an opportunity of placing them out for life, by paying a premium of fifteen guineas with the delivery of the child. Farther particulars may be known by applying to ****."

The place at which the inquiry is to be made, is an alehouſe in Whitechapel; and leſt the ſum of fifteen guineas ſhould be a larger conſideration than ſome parents are able immediately to pay for being relieved of their children for life, a poſtſcript is ſubjoined, hinting, that means are adopted for the accommodation of thoſe who are not able to pay down the premium in ready money.

What is intended to be done with the miſerable infants for whom a price is thus bid, is not diſcovered; but what may probably be done with them muſt be obvious to thoſe who conſider, that the more children ſo purchaſed die, and the ſooner too they die, the better for the proprietor of this inſtitution; and that the public has no kind of ſecurity, that he who is to have theſe children wholly at his mercy, and to whom their deaths will prove ſo fortunate, is likely to have much ſcruple about becoming *faber ſuæ fortunæ*.

Perhaps it will be ſaid, that this inſtitution is not likely ever to have much ſucceſs, and that therefore it fately may be left to die away of itſelf. But ſurely, however ſmall be its ſucceſs, if only twenty children, nay, if but a ſingle child is likely to fall a victim to it, there is ſufficient reaſon for its being cruſhed in its origin.——And why are we to ſuppoſe that this project, if tolerated, will meet with no encouragement? Is it upon the romantic idea, that no parents can be ſo unnatural as to become accomplices in the deſtruction of their own children? If this be an idea fit to be adopted by the legiſlature, why have they made laws to puniſh the murder of children by their mothers? Laws which unfortunately ſeldom remain for any long period of time unexecuted. And if there be found parents capable, not only of conſenting to the deſtruction of their offspring, but of becoming themſelves the immediate authors of that deſtruction, how many more may it not be reaſonably ſuppoſed there are, who would be glad to attain the ſame ends by means leſs direct and leſs revolting to human nature? This inſtitution is indeed the more dangerous for this very reaſon, that all its danger is not immediately apparent, and that its fatal tendency will not neceſſarily ſtrike all who hear of it. Thoſe parents who in ſome of the ancient republics were permitted to expoſe their children, frequently adopted that practice, becauſe they always ſaw a poſſibility of their childrens being ſaved from deſtruction, although they were expoſed; and it is more than probable, that if in thoſe ſtates a law had been made, forbidding the expoſition of children, but empowering parents to murder them at their birth, it would have been the cauſe of ſaving many lives.

But admitting, for the ſake of argument, what a melancholy experience diſproves, that parental affection is in all caſes a better ſafeguard for the lives of infants than any which the law can provide, ſtill the objections to this inſtitution are by no means removed; becauſe there are many infants who are wholly dependant upon remote relations or total ſtrangers. Thoſe who know in what manner the poor-laws of this country are commonly executed, will eaſily underſtand my meaning; but I forbear to explain it farther, leſt I ſhould ſuggeſt crimes to thoſe who would have no ſcruple to commit them, and cauſe the very evils which I am moſt anxious to prevent. *An Occaſional Correſpondent.*

Short HINTS *given to Lord Deſkford, going to begin his education at Oxford.*

[By Robert Drummond, Archbiſhop of York]

N. B *Beſides the books mentioned in the body of the page, thoſe ſet down in the notes may be of uſe.*

I Should be diffident in giving my advice to a young Nobleman where my affections are concerned, for fear of drawing him into a miſtaken courſe of ſtudy. But yet, as my affections urge me ſtrongly, I will hazard even my judgement, though I may fail, notwithſtanding my earneſt deſire to be of ſome ſort of ſervice to a friend and a relation.

My judgement, as far as it goes with regard to a young Nobleman who is a ſtranger to public education, to Greek and compoſition, is this: that his ambition ſhould be carried forward towards the greater lines of public life, by ſuch methods

methods of knowledge as may ſuit him, and yet enable him to appear with credit to himſelf and ſervice to his country. All knowledge ſhould be laid in principle; principle is founded on reaſon and morality. Without tiring a perſon unuſed to application, I would ſhew him a ſhort, and yet profitable way, without a great deal of dryneſs and trouble.

It has always appeared to me, that there can be no profitable application without pleaſure in reading, and that pleaſure cannot ariſe except the mind feels an ambition to puſh on to the object which is thus in view, and to enlarge its powers.

A ſyſtem of morality need not be dry, but it is a neceſſary foundation. Burlemaqui's Droit Naturel, Puffendorff's Devoirs d'Homme et de Citoyen par Barbeyrac, and the Extracts of the Socratic Philoſophy from Xenophon and Plato *, for the uſe of Weſtminſter ſchool, are ſhort books and pleaſurable. In Tully and Socrates you ſee all that was valuable amongſt the Academics, which indeed was the only ſect that carried the efforts of reaſon as far as it would then go. Of the other two ſects (for there are but three great ones), the Stoics hurt the cauſe of their virtue by over-rating its power; and the Epicureans debaſed it.

To connect the ſyſtem of natural religion, as to theory and practice, with Chriſtianity, which is the perfection of morality, and that method of ſalvation which the Deity revealed to mankind through Chriſt, that they may be aſſured of eternal happineſs upon their ſincere endeavour to fulfil his laws; to connect theſe, Grotius de Veritate Religionis Chriſtianæ, Leland on Revelation, vol. II. and Clarke on the Attributes, particularly the Second Part, will be very uſeful; and on the knowledge of the Deity, Maclaurin's Firſt Chapter of the View of Sir I. Newton's Philoſophy, and Abernethy on the Attributes, which will be eaſier than Clarke's Firſt Part. Thus the foundation will be laid in a juſt ſenſe of the nature of God and man, of creation, providence, and redemption, and the heart and underſtanding will be formed upon ſound and ſtrong principles. Without entering into theology the Bible may be read, and when it is read there ſhould be ſome Comment at hand. Patrick and Lowth on the Old, and Whitby or Hammond on the New Teſtament, ſeem to me the beſt to be conſulted occaſionally, though there is no commentator without his faults.

In reading the Scriptures a young man may ſtart at difficulties; how they may ariſe you will ſee in Biſhop Atterbury's and Biſhop Conybeare's Sermons on that ſubject.

Lowth's ſhort Tract ſhews you the profitable reading of Scripture; for one principle ought to be laid down, and kept in your mind throughout all reading relative to religion, that is, that the gracious deſigns of God towards mankind are all conditional, never ſuperſeding, but always exciting and co-operating with the endeavours of men as free and rational agents †.

The ſtudy of mathematics and natural philoſofy is uſeful, but the purſuit muſt depend upon the turn of genius and diſpoſition

With regard to compoſition and ſtyle, the beſt poets are entertainment for taſte and imagination; and the elegant Orations of Tully pro Arch. 2 Ligari Mar. Marcello, and others, may be read and tranſlated: and alſo particular parts; as the end of the Firſt Book de Legibus; Catiline's Character in the Oration pro M. Cælio; Preface to the Orator; ſome of the Epiſtles; but the Orator and de Oratore ſhould be read through. Engliſh ſtyle is better gotten by few a books than by variety, as the changes of our language have been great, and may deceive one who is unexperienced. Sherlock's Sermons, as well as others that have a great deal of oratory as well as matter; ſome of the proſe writings of Addiſon and Dryden; and the nervous letters and ſpeeches of Stateſmen ſince Henry the Firſt's time (excepting the pedantic writers), will introduce right language ‡.

But the real formation of ſtyle (which is to expreſs with method, propriety, and

* Œuvres de Platon, par Dacier. 2 vols. Xenophon's Memoirs of Socrates, Epictetus, and Antoninus; Hutchinſon's Moral Philoſophy.

† Beattie on Truth; Wilkins on Natural Religion; Whole Duty of Man; Scot's Chriſtian Life; Pearſon on the Creed; Rotherham on Faith; Nicolſon on the Liturgy.

‡ Homer, Heſiod, Theocritus, Sophocles, Euripides, Horace, Virgil, Lucretius, Ovid, Terence, Juvenal, &c. Boileau, Corneille, Racine, Moliere, &c. Shakeſpeare, Spenſer, Milton, Waller, Cowley, Prior, &c. Barrow, Tillotſon, Sharpe, Clarke, Gaſtrell, Rogers, Addiſon, Dryden, Middleton's Life of Tully, Original Letters, Parliamentary Hiſtory.

ſtrength, what you underſtand clearly and correctly) will be beſt made by writing frequently compoſitions on hiſtorical and popular ſubjects. This will be your own ſtyle; and if it is attended to, whenever occaſion calls, with a ſenſible elocution adapted to the ſubject and the audience, your public appearances will be honourable and ſucceſsful. This ſhould be your ambition. The largeſt line of ambition in political knowledge belongs to Hiſtory; Boſſuet's Univerſal Hiſtory, and * Sleidan de Quatuor Monarchiis, will ſhew the great outlines. The Grecian hiſtory is beſt found by reading the whole, and ſelecting and tranſlating the ſtriking parts of Herodotus, Thucydides, and Xenophon; but for want of the Greek language it may be learned from parts of Sir Walter Raleigh's Hiſtory of the world, Rollin, and the late Hiſtory of Greece printed at Edinburgh, which is the abridgement of Rollin. The Roman Hiſtory may be found in Rollin; but Livy, Salluſt, and Tacitus ſhould not be omitted, and others ſhould be read occaſionally. The connection of Ancient and Modern Hiſtory, from the diſſolution of the Roman Empire to the riſe of the Modern Monarchies, may be ſeen in the firſt volume of Robertſon's Hiſtory of Charles V. which is more ſuccinct than that moſt able performance of Giannoni's Hiſtory of Naples, and more faithful and uſeful than Voltaire. The Hiſtory of Britain will be intereſting, but not of conſequence, as to particulars, till the time of Henry VII. Rapin's Abridgement, with his diſſertation on the Laws of the Anglo-Saxons, Lord Littleton's Henry II. and Blackſtone's Commentaries, will ſhew all that is neceſſary till Henry VII. †

Then perſons and things may be more accurately conſidered, and the true ſtate of the Conſtitution may be explored. Foreign Hiſtory is alſo neceſſary; and thoſe parts which engage the attention will be more fully purſued in every part of Hiſtory, and indeed in every part of reading whatever. This method of reading Hiſtory will ſhew the general events, changes, and ſyſtems of government, with their property and force at the reſpective times. In this courſe the motives of legiſlation will appear, and the ſtudy of the different parts of the Roman, Civil, or Feudal Laws, will be more uſeful, by ſeeing their origin, their progreſs, and the different tinges and colours that they gave to the municipal laws of the different countries of Europe, under the preſent ſyſtem. Theſe laws and ſtudies may be purſued in their proper courſe as time, views, and inclinations may ſerve. That mind is the moſt happily formed, that is free from all narrow, contracted, and partial views; and thinks of men and things in a benevolent, impartial, and great light; and after ſuch a purſuit of ſtudy with this extenſive contemplation and reflection, the cauſes and effects of the different ſorts of policy; the powers and manners of different nations in different ages; the check, progreſs, and revival of liberty; the ſtate of Arts, Science, Commerce, Population, Colonies, &c. will be deduced in the different æras.

The memory will be methodized by the help of plain Chronology and Geography; the imagination will be fired with perſons and actions; and the mind will be empowered to ſee through the whole ſyſtem of ages and nations, and to judge upon great lines. Candour, modeſty, and caution, will be the reſult of fair inquiry, if attended with fair temper; and after a due inſight into the preſent ſcene, a proper ambition will be animated, and directed with penetration, coolneſs, and vigour; and the man will be brought into action fully cultivated by knowledge and experience of men and things, and will be enabled to make uſe of his powers for the real ſervice of his country. *Europ. Mag.*

* Vid the French tranſlation by Ablancourt; Stillingfleet's Origines Sacræ; Prideaux's Connection of Old and New Teſtament; Potter's Gr. Antiquities; Kennet's Roman Hiſtory; Vertot's Revolutions.

† Mably on the Riſe and Fall of the Romans, Cæſar, Paterculus, Suetonius, Cornelius Nepos, Plutarch, Polybius, Hortus R. Hiſt. Puffendorf's Introduction a l'Hiſtoire d'Europe, Campbell's View of the Powers of Europe, Rapin's Hiſtory and Continuation, Buchanan Chron. Hiſt. France Mezerai, Henault's Abridgement, Abridgement of Spain, Portugal, and Italy, Necker ſur le Corps Germaniques, Sir W. Temple, Burnet, Woollaſton, and Locke, Bacon, Puffendorf, Monteſquieu, Grotius, Duck de Jure Civili, Gravin de Ortu et Progreſſu, Inſtitutes, Pandects Vinnius, Heineccius, Huber, Hoppius, Voet, Zauk, &c. Erſkine's Inſtitutes of Scottiſh Law, Craig on the Feudal Law, Geographical Charts, Talent's Tables of Chronology, Maps Ancient and Modern, with a Syſtem of Geography.

PAR-

PARLIAMENT. [vol. 49 p. 645.]

On Jan. 30. the Houſe of Lords met purſuant to adjournment. The clerk of the crown brought up the certificate or return relative to the late election of a Scotch Peer, p. 48.

Lord Selkirk roſe, he ſaid, for the purpoſe of oppoſing its reception, and ſaid, he thought it his duty, as a peer of that Houſe, to do ſo.

The Lord Chancellor ſaid, there was no precedent of ſuch a meaſure; the certificate was on their Lordſhips table, and there it muſt lie. It was a document regularly brought before their Lordſhips, and to which the whole Houſe, were they ſo diſpoſed, had not power to refuſe admiſſion. Here the converſation ended.

Next day, Feb. 1 Lord Selkirk gave notice that he would make a motion relative to this election on Tueſday. Accordingly on Feb. 5. his Lordſhip roſe, and moved, That the reſolutions on the journals of the Houſe in 1762, reſpecting the perſons who claimed the honours of Lord Rutherford, be now read. It was to the following purport: That Alexander Rutherford had petitioned his Majeſty to allow him to make good his claim to the title of Rutherford, which petition had been referred to their Lordſhips. This claim had not been made good, but in order thereto a further term of a year had been granted; at the expiration of that period, the claim ſtill remaining unſettled, and another claimant, of the name of Dury, having appeared, their Lordſhips were pleaſed to order that neither of the two claimants, nor thoſe claiming under them, be allowed to vote or exerciſe any other franchiſe attendant on Scotch peerage till their claims be made good. His Lordſhip then briefly ſtated, that in direct violation of the reſolution of the Houſe which had juſt been read, a perſon, calling himſelf Lord Rutherford, had, by a ſigned liſt, voted at the late election of a peer in Scotland, and that his vote had been received. He therefore felt himſelf called upon to bring this flagrant violation of the reſolution of the Houſe, and of the honour and dignity of the order to which he belonged, under the review of their Lordſhips in the form of a complaint. He had brought it forward from no party motive; for had the election been unanimous, he conceived that the reſolution of the Houſe would have been equally violated. He therefore moved, that the conduct of the Clerks of Seſſion, the deputies of the Lord Regiſter, upon that occaſion, be referred to a committee of privileges.

The Lord Chancellor left the woolſack, and ſaid, he had hoped that ſome Noble Lord better acquainted with the rules of elections of Scotch Peers to ſerve in that Houſe than he could be, would have favoured the Houſe with better information upon the ſubject than the Noble Earl had done, before he had been obliged to come forward; as the motion ſtood unexplained, he could ſcarcely collect ſuch thoughts as were fit for him to ſtate to their Lordſhips. The effect of the preſent motion would be, a cenſure of the Lord Regiſter's Deputies who took the votes at the late election; before he could bring his mind to adopt a proceeding of that tendency, it was neceſſary for him to be informed what the nature of the office of the Lord Regiſter's Clerks was, reſpecting the holding the election of a Scotch Peer. Was it a judicial or merely a miniſterial office? Much depended upon that being aſcertained. With regard to the reſolutions alſo that had been read, he did not clearly comprehend their meaning. He took them to mean, that neither the Alexander Rutherford nor the David Dury, claiming the title of Lord Rutherford under their lineage, were to be allowed to vote till they had made good their claims to the Peerage. After a good deal of pointed animadverſion upon the meaſures taken by their Lordſhips in 1762, he mentioned the caſe of Lord Borthwick, whoſe claim to the Peerage their Lordſhips had at firſt rejected as not ſufficiently made out, in like manner as they had rejected the claim of Lord Rutherford; and yet, upon a ſubſequent application, they found that the claimant's title to the honour was a good one. His Lordſhip contended, that the Lord Regiſter's Clerks, were not bound for ever by the reſolution of the 15th of March 1762, any more than they were by that in the caſe of Lord Borthwick. Having founded much argument on this, he came to another view of the queſtion, which he ſaid moved him more than any other. The Noble Earl who made the motion, he well knew to be a man of too much honour to cover a ſiniſter purpoſe under a diſavowal of his intention to affect the merits of the late election by his preſent motion, or to

ſhake

ſhake the right of either candidate; but it behoved their Lordſhips in general to conſider, that the ſeat of the Noble Lord lately elected might be affected, and that materially, by the event of the meaſure they were called upon to adopt; and he conjured their Lordſhips not to accede to a motion that muſt lead to the ſubverſion of juſtice. He was aware of the cruel condition of the Peerage of Scotland, from the looſe manner in which it had long remained; and was ready to join with the Noble Earl near him, and the other Noble Lords, repreſentatives of the Peerage of Scotland, to prepare an act to reſcue the Scotch Peerage from its preſent ſtate, either by veſting certain powers in the Court of Seſſion or elſewhere. Having preſſed this on Lord Selkirk, he placed the impropriety of acceding to the preſent propoſition antecedent to a deciſion of the doubt, whether the return might or might not be queſtioned in a very ſtriking point of view; and he felt himſelf called upon to oppoſe any motion which was to cenſure during the dependence of a claim where civil rights were concerned.

Lord Stormont ſaid, the Noble and learned Lord, it was evident, had not paid that attention to the motion that it deſerved, ſince the chief part of his argument went far beyond it. The preſent motion was not a motion of cenſure upon the Lord Regiſter's Clerks, but a motion, that a complaint made by a Noble Lord in his place, of a groſs violation of the reſolutions of that Houſe, might be referred to a committee of privileges. The Noble and learned Lord had treated thoſe reſolutions in a ſtyle peculiarly new and uncommon. His Lordſhip gave a ſhort hiſtorical detail of the circumſtances which, from the Union, have led to the reſolutions of 1762; and ſaid, that when the reſolutions paſſed, a number of perſons aſſumed the title and privileges of Peers, without having previouſly eſtabliſhed their claims to the honours: in order to put a ſtop to a practice ſo indecent and diſgraceful to the Peerage of Scotland, the Noble characters to whom he had alluded, avowed the reſolutions in queſtion to the infinite ſatisfaction of all the nobility of Scotland. The Noble and learned Lord had aſked, was the office of Lord Regiſter a judicial or a miniſterial office? There were precedents, of which a Noble Earl in his eye [Earl of Morton] might have ſome traditional knowledge. The Lord Regiſter he alluded to was the Earl of Morton, who was a man of undoubted knowledge, ability, and judgement, and who, in the year 1734, did take upon him to reject ſeveral liſts. His Lordſhip contended, that at the late election the liſts of the perſon aſſuming the title of Lord Rutherford ought in like manner to have been rejected. The Noble and learned Lord, he obſerved, had made an offer of his ſervices to the Scotch peerage. He hoped the Noble and learned Lord would ſpare them the intended favour, and not viſit them with his *Quo Warranto*s of inquiry into their titles. Lord Stormont contended, that the conduct of the Lord Regiſter's Deputies in admitting the liſts ſigned Lord Rutherford, had been guilty of a breach of privilege, in defiance of the reſolutions of that Houſe; and declared, that nothing but conviction could induce him to argue in that way, ſince he had laſt year ſufficiently proved his mind was not to be biaſſed, by his having argued upon a queſtion concerning the rights of Scotch Peers, directly againſt the future intereſts of his own ſon.

Lord Cathcart apologized for riſing to addreſs their Lordſhips almoſt as ſoon as he had entered within their Lordſhips walls; but being ſo nearly concerned in the queſtion before the Houſe, he conceived it would be expected that he ſhould ſay ſomething upon the ſubject. His Lordſhip then entered into a very circumſtantial detail of the origin, nature, and progreſs of the rules of proceeding that govern the election of a Peer of Scotland to ſit in Parliament; referring to the ſtatute of Queen Anne, that firſt enacted the regulations, and tracing the various authorities that had been ſince eſtabliſhed; from all of which he inferred, that the office of Lord Regiſter was a miniſterial, and not a judicial office, as far as reſpected the election of Scotch Peers. He ſpoke highly of the gentlemen who act at preſent as Deputies of the Lord Regiſter, and ſaid, he owed them that juſtice. With regard to Lord Rutherford, who had done him the honour to ſend his liſts, he would inform the Houſe what he knew of his family, and the ground of his claim to the Peerage. The firſt Lord Rutherford was a cadet in the army, and was created a Peer by Charles II. as a reward for a diſtinguiſhed piece of ſervice. As he was meant to be highly favoured, his Patent of Peerage gave him the very ſingular right of diſpoſing of his Peerage by will.

He

He made his will accordingly at Portſmouth previous to his ſailing on an expedition againſt Tangiers, where he and his whole party were cut off. He was ſucceeded in title by Sir Thomas Rutherford, his relation, who was ſucceeded at his death by his next brother, and that brother by a third. The title has long lain dormant; but as the will of the firſt Lord Rutherford contained a condition, that if the eſtate ſhould be all ſpent, when any one of the male line died, the title ſhould go to the deſcendents of the female line; and the preſent claimant, his Lordſhip ſaid, he underſtood, was a deſcendent from the line of the ſiſter of the firſt Lord Rutherford. His Lordſhip accompanied this recital with a variety of very pertinent obſervations, and concluded, with an apology to the Houſe for their indulgence.

Lord Loughborough contended, that there was not the ſmalleſt ſhadow of argument to induce the Houſe to poſtpone the motion of the Noble Earl. The learned Lord on the woolſack had argued, that it was not conſiſtent with the ſtrict principles of juſtice, to endeavour to criminate or cenſure any perſon during the dependence of a caſe in which his civil rights were ultimately involved. —But the motion went to no ſuch crimination. It was merely for the purpoſe of inſtituting an inquiry into the truth of a fact, which the Noble Lord ſtated in his place conſiſted with his own knowledge, and which he deſired to have inveſtigated. If the reſolutions of that Houſe were to be violated with impunity, there was an end of the dignity of their proceedings. Could they be more flagrantly violated than in the caſe which the Noble Earl had ſtated; it was a poſitive and direct infringement of a ſolemn order of the Houſe of Lords. It was ridiculous to ſay, that the Lord Regiſter of Scotland, or his deputies, had no diſcretionary power to reject claims which they knew to be falſe. The moſt contemptible officer under the Crown is inveſted in ſome meaſure with a diſcretionary power, ſo far as regards identity. Were the Clerks of Seſſion ſo void of diſcretion—were they ſo completely ſtultified in virtue of their office, as with their eyes open to conſider themſelves bound to receive the vote of one who was under the poſitive interdiction of a reſolution of the Houſe of Peers, and who comes forward to claim a right to vote as a Peer of Scotland on the eve of a conteſted election? Under all theſe ſuſpicious circumſtances did Mr Rutherford come forward, after a ſilence of upwards of 25 years. Had his claim been undiſputed, after ſo long an interruption of the exerciſe of it? The law requires that he ſhould preſent a petition to the King, who is the fountain of honour, praying to have his claims inveſtigated and aſcertained. He conſidered the character and honour of the Scots Nobility materially intereſted in the event of this buſineſs; and much as he reſpected the Noble Lord (Cathcart) who owed his ſeat to the vote in queſtion, he conſidered it but as nought when compared to the degradation which that illuſtrious body muſt ſuffer if they are to remain under the diſcretionary controul of a returning officer; they will be in a more uncomfortable ſituation than the repreſentatives of the moſt venal petty borough that ever courted corruption. The learned Lord went at conſiderable length into the buſineſs as a queſtion of law. He inſiſted, that if Mr Rutherford did not come forward in the right of Alexander Rutherford, that he claimed the title in the ſame lineage with Dury, conſequently was equally inadmiſſible. Under all theſe circumſtances he felt himſelf called on to ſupport the motion.

Lord Hawkeſbury and Earl Stanhope ſupported the opinion of the Lord Chancellor, and the Earl of Hopetoun ſpoke a few words in favour of the motion.

At length the Houſe divided, Contents 20, Not Contents 29, Majority againſt the motion 9.—The Prince of Wales voted for the motion.

On Feb. 12. a petition was preſented in behalf of the Earl of Dumfries, ſtating, that at the late election of a Peer of Scotland, the votes were equal for him and for Lord Cathcart; but that the clerks of ſeſſion, acting as the returning officers, had admitted the vote of a perſon claiming the title of Lord Rutherford, though diſcharged by a reſolution of the Houſe March 25. 1762; and the petitioner craved the Houſe to take the matter into conſideration, to reject the vote illegally admitted, and inflict ſuch cenſure on the clerks as the offence merited; and prayed generally for relief.

After hearing the petition, the Houſe ordered, that the ſaid petition be heard on Monday:

That the petitioner may have leave to be heard by his counſel thereupon:

That

That George Home and Robert Sinclair, two of the principal Clerks of Seſſion, do attend the Houſe on the ſaid 10th day of March, and bring with them the original proxies, liſts, and all other papers reſpecting the election:

That notice of the ſaid petition be ſerved upon John Anderſon of Gowland, in the county of Kinroſs, who claimed to vote by the ſtyle and title of Lord Rutherford at the ſaid election; and that he may, if he thinks proper, by himſelf or his agent duly authoriſed, attend the Houſe at the hearing of the ſaid petition, on the 10th day of March next, and that he be at liberty to be heard by his counſel thereupon, if he thinks fit:

That the ſaid petition be ſerved upon the Lord Advocate for Scotland, and that he do attend on behalf of his Majeſty thereupon.

There was alſo preſented a petition from Lord Cathcart, ſtating, that Robert Colvill at Laurencekirk had voted at the ſame election, under the title of Lord Colvill of Ochiltree, but to which title he had no right; and therefore praying the Houſe to take the matter into conſideration, and to reject the vote of the ſaid Robert Colvill: whereupon the Houſe ordered, that the ſaid petition be heard on the 10th day of March next, and that the petitioner have leave to be heard by counſel thereupon:

That notice of the ſaid petition be ſerved on Robert Colvill at Laurencekirk, in the county of Kincardine, who claimed to vote at the ſaid election by the ſtyle and title of Lord Colvill of Ochiltree; and that he may, if he thinks proper, by himſelf or his agent duly authoriſed, attend the Houſe at the hearing of the ſaid petition on the 10th day of March next; and that he be at liberty to be heard by his counſel thereupon, if he thinks fit:

That notice of the ſaid petition be ſerved upon the Lord Advocate for Scotland, and that he do attend on behalf of his Majeſty thereupon.

The Houſe of Commons met on Jan. 31.

On Feb. 5. the Houſe in a committee to conſider the petition of the corn diſtillers of England, and counſel being called to the bar in ſupport of the Scotch diſtillers againſt the petition, Mr Alderman Watſon roſe, and ſhortly ſtated to the Houſe, that by miſrepreſentation the Scotch diſtillers had obtained an act for taking the duties on Scotch ſpirits by a licence of 1l. 10s per gallon on their ſtills, inſtead of taking the duty on the ſpirit per gallon. It had been repreſented by the Scotch diſtillers, that ſuch a licence would be equal to the duties paid on the ſpirit by the Engliſh diſtiller, and that the ſtills ſo licenſed could not be worked more than once in twenty-four hours. Upon the ſuppoſition that ſuch declaration was true, an act was paſſed in 1786 for that duty to take place; but no ſooner was the licence made, than the Scotch diſtillers exerted every induſtry, and every means were made uſe of to reduce the revenue; this they did by decreaſing the guage of their ſtills, ſo that inſtead of paying duty for 60,000 gallons of ſtill, as had been computed they would, they paid for but 32,000: not from any falling off of liquor diſtilled was this great decreaſe of the revenue; for the reverſe was the caſe: the quarter before the licence, they imported into the Engliſh market 245,700 gallons; the next quarter the number of gallons imported amounted to 900,000; the firſt quarter of 1787, the importation was 752,000, ſince which time they have had the whole conſumption of Scotland free of duty, and a ſurplus for the Engliſh market. The honourable Alderman contended, that the continuance of the preſent duty on the ſtills of Scotland was not only injurious to the revenue, but would certainly, if continued, operate to the deſtruction of the Engliſh diſtilleries. He concluded by ſaying, that witneſſes would be called to the bar to prove, that the Scotch diſtillers, ſo far from complying with their declaration of working their ſtills but once in twenty-four hours, had actually charged and diſcharged them ſix and ſeven times in the twenty four hours.

Witneſſes were then examined for and againſt the petition, and counſel heard.

Next day Mr Pitt roſe, and after having taken a view of the evidence given in on both ſides yeſterday, ſaid, that he came forward to make a propoſition to the committee, which he thought beſt ſuited to the purpoſe, and which was, in his opinion, founded in impartial juſtice. He went into ſome obſervations on the evidence, by which he ſaid, the circumſtances operating to the diſadvantage of the Engliſh diſtillers had been ſo clearly made out as to call for an immediate remedy. It had been plainly proved that upon an average the Scotch ſtills could be worked four times a-day, which gave them a difference ſo glaringly injurious to the Engliſh diſtiller, as to call for the immediate

interference

interference of the legiſlature, though the term for which the Scotch licences had been granted wanted but about four months to expire. He here proved by calculation, that the Scotch diſtillers, by the advantage they had taken of the licence duty, did not pay more than 3¼ l. per gallon for the ſpirit drawn from their ſtills, which when brought to the Engliſh market, and having the equalizing duty of 2 s. added to it, made the aggregate duty 2 s. 3¼ d. upon each gallon of Scotch ſpirit introduced into the Engliſh market, while the Engliſh diſtiller paid nearly 2 s. 9½ d. To remedy that difference, his propoſition was to add a further equalizing duty of 6 d. on each gallon of Scotch ſpirit introduced into the Engliſh market, which would then place the Scotch and Engliſh diſtiller upon an equal and fair footing in the Engliſh market. After a few other obſervations, he concluded by moving, "That an additional duty of 6 d. be paid upon every gallon of Scotch ſpirit imported into England."

Sir W. Cunnynghame oppoſed the motion. He urged the hardſhips it would expoſe the Scotch diſtillers to, were it adopted; as by the ſums they had laid out on their works, they could not leave off, but would be under the neceſſity of continuing, under any reſolve of that Houſe, to work their ſtills to the expiration of their licence, though at a conſiderable loſs. He feared the additional duty of 6 d. per gallon would entirely prevent them from being able to hold any competition in the Engliſh market. He conceived it peculiarly hard to the people of Scotland, that their markets were to be open and loaded from England, while the markets of England were ſhut to the Scotch. He contended, that the licence-duty was a bargain between the Engliſh and Scotch diſtillers; that the faith of Parliament was pledged to that bargain for two years: that were the motion agreed to, it would be ſtrengthening the monopoly of the Engliſh diſtillers, to the ruin of the Scotch; and concluded by hoping that the Right Hon. Gentleman would either wholly withdraw his motion, and ſuffer the term, which had but four months to run, to expire, and then bring in a general equalizing duty, or to moderate the ſum propoſed to be levied.

Sir James Johnſtone ſaid, upon no conſideration would he give his vote in favour of the motion; he conſidered it as a bargain ſanctioned by Parliament, which ought to protect it. He wiſhed Scotland and England to be really upon the ſame footing. He wiſhed Scotland to have the ſame laws, the ſame privileges as England; and he would be, as he ever had been, an advocate for Scotland to bear equal burdens with England. He concluded by declaring, that if the preſent motion was carried, he ſhould conſider it as a robbery. He wiſhed the preſent term to run out without any alteration, and then he ſhould have no objection to ſee the Scotch and Engliſh diſtiller put upon the ſame footing.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer again roſe. He ſaid it was a miſtake of the Hon. Gentlemen who reprobated the motion as breaking the faith of Parliament. Parliament was not bound to ſupport the Scotch diſtillers in their preſent proceedings. Parliament had granted the licence of 1 l. 10 s. upon the Scotch ſtills by the gallon, purpoſely to give them the opportunity of counteracting the ſmuggler in their own market. It never was the intention of Parliament, when that bill paſſed, to give the Scotch diſtiller an advantage over the Engliſh in the Engliſh market; they were to come to the Engliſh market upon an equality, and had their own market without a competitor. If they took advantage of the privileges granted them, and built great works, and formed great capitals, for the purpoſe of injuring the Engliſh trader in the Engliſh market, it would be contrary to juſtice were Parliament to ſuffer ſuch unfair advantage to be taken, though for the ſhort ſpace of four months. —The reſolution paſſed without a diviſion; and the bill grounded on this reſolution, for laying 6 d. per gallon additional on all ſpirits from Scotland brought to the London market, was read a firſt and ſecond time on the 8th.—During the bill's progreſs through the Houſe ſeveral clauſes were offered, ſome of which were agreed to and ſome rejected.—It was read a third time and agreed to on Feb. 13. when the Marquis of Graham propoſed a clauſe to be added by way of rider, for all Scotch ſpirits actually ſhipped for England on or before Feb. 1. to be admitted into the Engliſh ports on the old duty, which was agreed to.—The bill paſſed the Houſe of Lords on Feb. 21. and on that day it received the Royal aſſent, from which time it is to take effect.

NEW BOOKS.

The Pharos; a Collection of periodical Eſſays. 12mo. 2 vols. 5s. ſewed. Hookar.

OUR periodical eſſay-writers are aſtoniſhingly numerous. So very, very conſiderable indeed is their number, and ſo ſucceſsful have been their efforts to entertain us, that ſcarcely a ſubject or topic of any kind appears to be left untouched by them. Such, however, is the diverſity of opinion, and ſuch the "excellent foppery of the times," that he who reſolves to

"Eye Nature's walks, ſhoot folly as it flies,
And catch the manners living as they riſe,"

has ſtill abundant matter for diſquiſition and remark.

The manners and characters of men are of two diſtinct and ſeparate kinds, *general* and *particular*. The firſt have their foundation in nature, the ſecond take their riſe in education. The eſſayiſt who ſhall delineate the former only, has certainly little chance of diſtinguiſhing himſelf from thoſe who have gone before. He, however, who examines mankind with attention, who obſerves with a penetrating eye their ſeveral peculiarities and caprices—thoſe particular and ſingular humours, in ſhort, which, as they are not originally woven into the web of life, ſo are they perhaps the more difficult to trace, and deſcribe with diſtinctneſs—to ſuch an one we would ſay, There is ſtill an open and an ample field in which to range at pleaſure; and from whoſe produce, with the aid of judgement and ability, he may derive conſiderable and laſting advantages.

The Writer of theſe Eſſays has deviated largely from the path of her * predeceſſors. She thinks, however, that in making the preſent attempt, ſhe has many prejudices and partialities to combate. "By ſome," ſays the fair writer, "I ſhall be cenſured for preſumption, by others, perhaps, for vanity." We ſee not any occaſion for alarm; we ſee no occaſion for apology. A ſpirit of emulation has evidently prompted her on to the work; a ſpirit which, though it ſometimes tends to miſchiefs, leads on far more frequently to great and honourable enterpriſes:—a ſpirit, indeed, which, in the charge we have taken on us, we are often, for obvious reaſons, obliged to *lay*; but which we certainly wiſh not perpetually to *confine*;—on the contrary, we hope it will long continue to make its occaſional appearance, amid

"The ſmoke and ſtir of this dim ſpot,
Which men call earth;"

and thus to procure to mortals, while ſhut up in this "pinfold here," thoſe intellectual bleſſings and enjoyments by which they may properly be ſaid *to live*.

As the title which diſtinguiſhes this collection of papers is a ſingular one, and may not be generally underſtood, we will preſent our readers with the authoreſs's hiſtory or deſcription of a *Pharos*, together with an account of the plan laid down for the execution of this work.

"A Pharos, every one knows, is nothing more nor leſs than a light-houſe, whoſe benefits are chiefly calculated for the ſervice of the ſailor: its flame is intended to warn him from the ſhoal and the rock; and thus, by his ſuperadded knowledge, it proves a guide to ſafe anchorage, or contributes to the ſafety of his voyage. In life, a friendly monitor of this kind is no leſs uſeful: few who compare the world to a ſea feign it a pacific ocean; it is by its beſt friends acknowledged, not only expoſed to the ſtorms, but likewiſe to every danger of the deep; whirlpools, quickſands, promontories, and ſhallows, perpetually oppoſe the voyager's way, and miſerable indeed is he, if deprived of light and warning.

In one particular, I confeſs, my work reſembles not a Pharos. It is not placed in a conſpicuous ſituation, conſequently the orbit of its rays will be much confined. But let this be no diſcouragement; it pretends to illuminate no boundleſs ocean, but its light may be ſeen timely enough to avoid every danger it intimates. It will inſtruct all who, in a ſteady endeavour after ſafety, appeal to its power; for however partially it may direct its flame, or however dimly it may burn, ſtill ſhall be viſible to the mariner this important mention, that he can no longer hope for ſecurity than while he ſails by the chart of Scripture, and the compaſs of Reaſon, towards that new undiſcovered country, where all his labours ſhall end, and a final remuneration awaits him.

But as in one particular I own my Pharos deficient, ſo in another I hope it will excel its archetype; its light ſhall be

* We underſtand that the public are obliged to a female pen for this work.

be to none terrific. I cannot promiſe it will ever blaze into admirable brightneſs, nor that I can always preſerve more than a lambent flame; but a friend of mine, a very ingenious artiſt, has promiſed occaſionally to amuſe the beholders with a few corruſcations, which, if well timed and applied, may obliterate or obtain toleration for any natural defects in my edifice.

The method by which I ſhall endeavour to ſerve thoſe who reſort to my light for counſel, will not be always the ſame. In ſome caſes it may be moſt uſeful to render the dangerous body luminous; in others, I may do more good by directing a few rays to the ſhip-wrecked veſſel or mariner. To him or his veſſel will always be found attached a ſcroll, containing the hiſtory of his fate, the attentive peruſal of which is all the impoſt I exact. Sometimes I ſhall warn by pointing out the errors of other voyagers, who ſtill vainly beat the waves; and ſometimes ſhall endeavour to make manifeſt to thoſe I guide, that no nautical ſkill, nor the beſt-applied exertion, can aid them if they ſteer towards an inhibited port.

Having now informed my readers of the engine I mean to uſe, it is fit that I make them acquainted in ſome meaſure with the temper, diſpoſition, and views that ſhall regulate and direct its powers.

Can I hope thoſe who encourage me by their attention will believe, that however conſpicuous I may render vice and folly, I indulge no malignant ſpirit! I may, perhaps, be leſs lenient to that faſhion which ſtamps new characters, and blends contrary properties, than the world in general are; for I aſſert the privilege of thinking for myſelf. I cannot condemn or approve with apathy, but I never yet dipped my pen in gall; nor would I point out to obſervation the frailties of my fellow-creatures, were I not convinced that morality is injured by the forbearance.

That no one may complain of being unfairly ſurpriſed in their follies, I here give this preliminary notice, that the flame of my Pharos poſſeſſes an uncommon property. Nothing is a ſecurity from its rays; it can penetrate into the moſt obſcure places; no building, no tiling, roof, or cieling, of any kind, is a defence againſt it. Should a lady or gentleman meet or pay a viſit to any acquaintance or friend, I adviſe all of the party to be cautious in their behaviour; for a few of my ignited particles may be blended with the ſolar beams, and I may by that means know all that paſſes. At a card-table, I warn all the players to obſerve ſtrictly, not only all the laws of honeſty, but of decorum, for their wax-candles probably burn by my aid. Thus I frequently partake of a *partie quarrée*, a *tête à tête* at piquet, or a game at mirth-inſpiring loo; and as I am poſſeſſed of a wonderful degree of ſagacity, whetted by the neceſſity of providing, twice in a week, a mental repaſt for my readers, I can in a moment diſcover the paſſions by which thoſe I obſerve are agitated or governed. Every church-window admits this perforating light, and reflects the objects to me: ladies are therefore requeſted, if they would avoid my cenſure, to viſit that place *ſans rouge*: their eyes muſt be reſtrained, and their countenances compoſed; they muſt not talk of laſt night's opera, or next Thurſday's concert, nor make future engagements; they muſt join decently and devoutly in the worſhip they aſſiſt at, and leave all ſolicitude about their dreſs and admirers at home or in their carriages. Thoſe few gentlemen who attend divine ſervice muſt poſtpone ogling the beauties till they meet them in a more fit place: their boots and riding-canes I would adviſe them not to aſſume till their return home; ſince, in my opinion, a previous preparation for pleaſure is not the beſt employment of the ſhort ſpace between riſing and church-time; and beſides, this extreme readineſs argues ſome little impatience of the duty they come to perform.

When I ſay I can direct the flame of my Pharos to any object, I would not have it underſtood that I uſe this power in its full extent; there are many rocks within the ſcope of its limitation, which it never ſhall beſtow its beams on; there are many haunts and habitations into which it never ſhall penetrate. It ſhall never controul the efforts of thoſe ſyrens who would allure their fellow-voyagers to ruin, in the faſhionable gulph of infidelity, any otherwiſe than by ſhewing the comforts of ſettled faith: the blaſphemous Socinian, the feud-fomenting Arian, and the ſuperſtitious Manichean, may enjoy their heretical opinions. To all their endeavours I oppoſe the conſolatory promiſe of an all-powerful Divinity, that the

gates of hell ſhall not prevail againſt his religion.

With politics I ſhall never intermeddle. I have but one opinion reſpecting them, and that inclines me equally to all parties. The diſintereſted exertions of real patriots ſhall ever have my beſt wiſhes, but my paper ſhall not be the inſtrument either of promoting tyranny or inciting faction.

The haunts and habitations which I ſhall leave in their natural opacity, are ſuch as have before admitted the preſence of ſin in her original unmitigated ſtate; for though many of the foibles I develope may be the produce of her cultivations, yet not having her deep-ſtained hue, they rank in a leſs odious claſs, and are too frequently found in minds that would abhor poſitive wickedneſs. Guilt is, I fear, proof againſt any expoſure I could make of it; and, from uſing its Meduſa's head as a means to raiſe horror and deteſtation, I am deterred, from a doubt of the ſucceſs of this practice. It is with me a very ſtrong objection to ſome of our moſt celebrated periodical papers, that in order to warn the inexperienced from vice, its features and actions are ſo pourtrayed and deſcribed, as to communicate information that can never be uſeful in the degree it is pernicious. Ignorance is a much ſafer bulwark againſt vice, than any initiation, however well deſigned or guarded. Let us aim at ſtrengthening and ſupporting infant virtue, and ſhe will ſoon introduce an abhorrence of her enemy. Our pupils will then be virtuous, not out of fear of the puniſhments they are to apprehend from the ſeducer, but on the noble principles of love and ſteady attachment to her under whoſe auſpices they hope for happineſs.

My fair friends may therefore read, without apprehenſion that the next paragraph may call a bluſh to their cheeks; they may read without fearing that the enſuing ſtory will explore the receſſes of vice and libertiniſm; or that under a ſpecious appearance they are imbibing poiſon."

Theſe Eſſays are intitled to much commendation. They preſent excellent leſſons in virtue and morality, joined to the moſt lively and ingenious remarks; and as the ſubjects diſcuſſed in them are for the moſt part ſuch as may well be ſaid to "come home to men's buſineſs and boſoms," ſo are we of opinion that the book may be peruſed with pleaſure and profit by all. M.

A Narrative of the official Conduct of Valentine Morris, Eſq; late Captain-General, Governor in Chief, &c. &c. of the Iſland of St Vincent's and its dependencies. Written by himſelf. 8vo. 6s. *Boards.* Hooper, &c

IN 1772 Mr Morris was appointed lieutenant-governor of St Vincent's, which was then an appendage of Grenada. His conduct in the diſcharge of that office having been approved by his Majeſty, the iſland was made a ſeparate government, and Mr Morris received a commiſſion, dated March 11. 1776, appointing him captain-general, commander in chief, &c. of the Iſland of St Vincent's and its dependencies.

During the time of his being lieutenant-governor, he had frequently acquainted the governor of Grenada, of the very defenceleſs ſtate of his iſland. There appears to have been a ſhameful and dangerous deficiency of every article of ammunition; many batteries and forts were without guns; there were not ſix gun carriages in the iſland ſufficient to bear the weight of a gun, much leſs to permit it to be fired; and all the powder and balls, if collected together, not ſufficient for a ſupply of two hours, in caſe of neceſſity. The recruits that had from time to time been ſent to the iſland were unarmed; ſo that in poſts conſiſting of twenty or thirty men, only three fire-locks were to be found fit for ſervice; and the recruits were the refuſe of the gaols and ſtreets of London, moſt of them ſuperannuated, or diſabled from bearing arms, having been diſcharged from other regiments for ſuch diſabilities. The fortifications and other buildings belonging to government, were almoſt in a ſtate of ruin, and Mr Morris had orders, from home, to put the iſland into a ſtate of defence. The neceſſary expences incurred in repairing the old and erecting new buildings have not yet been paid. Mr Morris ſent his bills to the treaſury, and although they were allowed, yet they remain ſtill unpaid; and he has been obliged to ſell his eſtates to ſatisfy the demands of the creditors of government. Theſe facts depend not on Mr Morris's bare aſſertions; they are confirmed by the original letters which paſſed between him and the Secretaries of ſtate and Lords of the treaſury; they

they evidently ſhew the propriety of the governor's conduct, and the ill treatment which he has received.

There is no reading this narrative without indignation. It will make a prudent man extremely cautious how he accepts of employments, which may be fraught with ſuch ruinous conſequences to his own intereſt.

We are not to conſider this work merely as the melancholy ſtory of a ſuffering individual; but as a collection of hiſtorical materials, well worthy of the public attention: "as a detail of the cauſes," ſays the author, "which loſt to my country a very valuable poſſeſſion;" but by which loſs, it ſeems, no particular perſon was ſo great a ſufferer, in any proportion, as the unfortunate governor; whoſe conduct appears to have merited a better fate, and a more worthy recompence.

Amidſt the many calamitous circumſtances attending Mr Morris's unfortunate government, thouſands will, no doubt, join us in lamenting, with him, the alienation of his delightful and very valuable eſtate of Piercefield, celebrated by every traveller of taſte who has taken Cheptſtow in his tour. Hear how pathetically he deplores this part of his great loſs.

"I muſt add another mortifying item to this painful catalogue. My valuable, beautiful, and well known eſtate of Piercefield, in Monmouthſhire, deſcending to me from my father, the child of my fancy, and for many years the ſubject of my creative attention, was alſo to be forced from me. This eſtate, ſituated in a county and neighbourhood, which the moſt diffident modeſty will allow me to ſay, I had, in my private capacity as a country gentleman, aſſiduouſly ſerved, and conſiderably benefited; — this place, where I had for many years lived in proſperity, reſpect, and credit, and where, after a right diſcharge of the duties of public life, I had fondly hoped to have paſſed in tranquillity the years that might remain, and have breathed my laſt; this place was at length forced to ſale for 26,100l. for which, at former periods, the different ſums of 46,000l. 47,000l 48,000l. and once of 52,000l. had been offered. An event which would have been effectually prevented, had I received only an inconſiderable part of what was then, and ſtill is, due to me from government."

He concludes, with equal pathos, in the following very affecting terms:

"My Sovereign and my country are welcome to the faithful ſervices I have, in fulfilling the duties of my public ſtation, performed; yet may the injuſtice I have received, and the fatal conſequences of it, from the unfeeling, inſenſible ſtate of all political, public character, with the official formal delays ariſing from temporary neceſſities, end with me. I have known proſperity, with the honours and comforts of it; I have ſuffered adverſity, with its ſad train of neglects and mortifications; I have, however, with becoming fortitude, learned the leſſon of reſignation, and ſhall, while I live, endeavour to practiſe the duties of it. May ſurviving friendſhip ſympathize in my misfortunes! May the truths I now publiſh reſcue my character from undeſerved obloquy! May my country reſpect that conduct ever dictated by the moſt earneſt wiſh to ſerve it! And may my ſufferings, and the cauſe of them, ſerve as beacons to warn others from letting the warmth of their public zeal overheat their judgement, and make them inſenſible to the cooler dictates of private prudence! May they thus eſcape that fatal wreck, not barely of their fortunes, but alſo of their hope, health, character, and happineſs, I have unhappily incurred. "*Felix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum.*" M.

Sean Dana; Le Oiſian, Orran, Ulann, &c. *Ancient Poems of Offin, Orran, &c. Collected in the Weſtern Highlands and Iſles. Being the originals of the tranſlations ſome time ago publiſhed in the Gaelic Antiquities. By John Smith, D. D. miniſter of the goſpel at Campbelton.* 8vo. 6s. *Boards.* Elliot.

THIS book probably owes its exiſtence to the ſcepticiſm that hath prevailed in England reſpecting the authenticity of the poems aſcribed to Offian the ſon of Fingal, as tranſlated by Mr M'Pherſon. The language in which the poems before us is written, is underſtood by few in South Britain; nor can we ourſelves pretend to judge of the intrinſic merits of the preſent work, being entirely unacquainted with the Gaelic language; ſo that we muſt be contented with doing little more than announcing it to the public.

From the notes, which we have peruſed, Dr Smith, the Editor, preſerves a dignity of character becoming the ſtation he

he holds as a clergyman; for he deigns not to enter into thoſe diſputes which have been ſo warmly agitated by ſome of his countrymen. He ſimply exhibits the original poems, leaving them to ſpeak for themſelves. We confeſs that this procedure has ſo much the appearance of candour, that it has done more to eradicate thoſe doubts in our mind, which the conduct, rather myſterious, of Mr M'Pherſon, reſpecting the originals of his work, had excited, than all the arguments that have been elſewhere urged to that effect. Dr Smith, we obſerve, has given ſeveral paſſages, in the original Gaelic, of thoſe poems which Mr M'Pherſon has tranſlated; and, in one of his notes, he quotes the following paſſage from a poem written by John Barbour, Archdeacon of Aberdeen, who wrote the life of King Robert Bruce, in the year 1375, to prove that the poems of Offian, and the name of *Fingal*, were well known nearly 400 years before the tranſlator of Offian was born. He likewiſe proves that Giraldus Cambrenſis, who wrote in the 12th century, was well acquainted with the poems of Offian; and we quote the paſſage as a curious ſpecimen of the language of the Lowland Scots at that early period: if it be compared with that of Chaucer, who lived half a century later, it will be found to be much nearer the modern Engliſh than that of his writings.

"When that the Lord of Lorn ſaw,
His men ſtand of him * ſik (a) awe,
That they durſt not follow the chaſe;
Right angry in his heart he was,
And fail (b) wondered that he ſhould fae (c)
Stoney (d) them alone but (e) mae (f).
He ſaid, methinks Marthecoke's ſon,
Right as *Gow mac-rore* was won,
To have from *Fingal* his menzie (g),
Right ſo from us all his has he,
He ſet enſample (h) thus him like
The whilk (i) he might more manner like (k)." *Gl. ſg. edit.* 1737. *p.* 35.

There are many other ancient Scottiſh poems that ſeem to approach much nearer to the idiom of modern Engliſh, than Engliſh poems of the ſame age. We ſhould be glad to ſee the cauſe of this unqueſtionable fact explained.

Dr Smith will by ſome be accuſed of a partiality that is natural in favour of his native tongue, in giving the following eulogium of the Gaelic language.

"The Gaelic, being an original language, is, in a great meaſure, an imitation of nature. All its ſounds, therefore, muſt be more an "echo to the ſenſe," than thoſe of any borrowed or artificial tongue. It is, however, more peculiarly adapted to deſcriptions of the ſoft, tender, plaintive, and elegiac kind; a circumſtance to which may be owing, in ſome meaſure, the preſervation of thoſe ancient poems which fall under this character. But when we ſay that this language is particularly adapted to the ſoft and tender, perhaps more ſo than any language in the world, ſtrangers to its ſtructure and genius may ſuſpect us of prejudice or partiality. They ſee its awkward appearance in a garb which is not its own, and ſuppoſe, very naturally, that the letters which they look at have the ſame ſound and power as in other languages with which they are acquainted. Hence they immediately form concluſions unfavourable to the harmony of the language, as will eaſily appear from a ſingle obſervation or two, which will ſerve at the ſame time to confirm what has been a little ago aſſerted.

The Gaelic alphabet conſiſts of *eighteen* (originally *ſixteen*) letters: of theſe, *five* are vowels, beſides the letter *h*, which has ſomewhat of the power of a vowel, as well as of aſpiration. Such a proportion of vowels muſt be attended with a harmony and ſoftneſs not to be found in other languages, in which the proportion of the vowels to the conſonants is much leſs. It muſt likewiſe be obſerved, that of the *twelve* conſonants of this language, *eight* or *nine*, in moſt of the inflections, are altogether mute: the effect of the aſpirate, ſo often annexed, being either to deprive them of their power, or to render that power more vocal, ſoft, and mellow. This peculiar circumſtance contributes ſo much to the *euphonia*, or harmony of the language, that if it were written as it is ſounded, when properly and gracefully pronounced, the number of its vowels would be found probably equal to that of the conſonants which retain their power

* We only gueſs at the meaning of ſome of the following words. (a) Sich (b) Sore, much (c) So. (d) Aſtoniſh (e) Without (f) More, i. e. that he alone, without any more perſons to aſſiſt him (g) *Menzie* is a word poſſibly known in Scotland, but not to us. It ſeems to denote honour and reſpect (h) Example (i) The which. (k) In a politer manner. *Mannerly*, for politeneſs, is ſtill, we believe, a common expreſſion in many parts of England.

power. And to guard againſt any inconvenience that might ariſe from ſo great a proportion of vowels, this language has made admirable proviſion, by a general law, which ſeldom or never allows two vowels to be pronounced (unleſs in a diphthong) without interpoſing a conſonant. There is either an eliſion of one of the vowels, or of two or three auxiliary or ſervile letters, provided for the purpoſe; one or other naturally ſteps in and fills the *hiatus*. But of the admirable and peculiar ſtructure of this language, we can give but a very inadequate idea in the bounds of a note. Few languages bear more evident marks of having been cultivated by grammarians and philoſophers, although we know not at what period. In this view alone, an acquaintance with it would amply reward the labour of the ſtudent. Connected as it is too with the learned and ancient languages, as well as the ſource of a conſiderable part of the modern tongues of Europe, the philologiſt would find the knowledge of it a very important acquiſition. This would lead him to the origin and meaning of hundreds of words in living languages, of which no tolerable etymon or account can be given. It would likewiſe lead to the pronunciation and meaning of innumerable vocables in ancient languages; Hebrew, as well as Greek and Latin," &c.

We ſhall not detain our readers by our objections to the introductory part of this note, nor ſhall we dwell upon the doubtful nature of the mode of reaſoning there adopted, or the erroneouſneſs of the principle on which it reſts. Without aſſenting to his concluſion as to the peculiar ſoftneſs and harmony of the *Gaelic* language as it is ſpoken by thoſe who pronounce it well (to many of whom we have often liſtened with attention, without being able to perceive that peculiar beauty he here ſo ſtrongly aſſerts it to eminently poſſeſſes), we readily agree with Dr Smith in the latter part of the note, and think that much of that ſcholaſtic bigotry which has ſo long diſgraced the republic of letters, by inducing learned men ſo ſtrongly to deſpiſe all other languages except the Greek and Latin, would be happily done away, were a reaſonable ſhare of attention beſtowed upon other more ancient, and perhaps, in *ſome reſpects*, more perfect languages. The Icelandic, which we lately had an opportunity of hearing ſpoken, ſeems to poſſeſs a peculiar ſoftneſs and delicacy that was very pleaſing to the ear. In that language, we were told, are ſtill preſerved many hiſtories of events which took place during thoſe ages of barbariſm and ignorance, of the tranſactions of which ſcarce any memorial is preſerved in the languages uſually cultivated in Europe; from which it appears that letters were cultivated, and civilization prevailed, in the northern kingdoms, when darkneſs and ignorance ſo ſtrongly debaſed the milder regions. This circumſtance gives ſome degree of probability to the ſtories ſo often repeated, and ſo ſeldom believed, of the uncommon degree of learning and civilization which prevailed in Ireland, and in the ſeminary of Iona, for many ages before the revival of letters in Europe. This conſideration alſo tends to take off ſomewhat of the appearance of hyperbole from the aſſirmation of our author, that "few languages bear more evident marks (than the Gaelic) of having been cultivated by grammarians." The labours of Colonel Vallancey have greatly elucidated this ſubject, and evidently prove, that much light might be thrown upon other languages, the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, not excepted, by an intimate acquaintance with thoſe northern tongues. We heartily, therefore agree with our author, in recommending them to the ſtudy of the philologiſt.

Should a taſte for the ſtudy of northern languages and antiquities become faſhionable in Europe, and ſhould the Eaſtern languages be more generally cultivated than they hitherto have been in theſe parts, there cannot be a doubt but great light would ſoon be thrown upon the hiſtory of many obſcure events, that are ſcarce recorded, and have never yet been underſtood: for arts flouriſhed, ſcience was cultivated, and polite literature prevailed, in Aſia and Africa, to a degree that we could ſcarcely admit as credible, for many ages, while our own forefathers were immerſed in the moſt deplorable ſtate of wretchedneſs and ſavage brutality. Humanity and politeneſs *there* prevailed univerſally; while rapine and violence *here* bore unbounded ſway: and the ſofter paſſions were univerſally cherniſhed among thoſe *then* benign nations, before they began to be diſcovered among thoſe people who now pique themſelves on excelling

all others in theſe reſpects. The liberal exertions of the Daniſh monarch in the north *, and the enlivening powers of Sir William Jones in the eaſt †, give us room to hope that theſe branches of literature will be more attended to than they hitherto have been: and the work before us will contribute toward the ſame deſign.

It has been remarked, by ſeveral acute writers, that the *reformation*, in Switzerland and Germany, was greatly forwarded by pſalm-ſinging being ſo generally introduced as a part of public worſhip by the reformers. Dr Smith obſerves, that ſo much were the ancient inhabitants of Scotland and Ireland addicted to muſic, and ſongs, that St Patrick and St Columba, or Columbanus, availed themſelves of this propenſity, when they introduced the Chriſtian religion among the natives, by ſtrictly enjoining the practice of pſalmody.

"According to the *rule* of St Columbanus, the monks were to aſſemble thrice every night, and as often in the day. In each office of the day, they were to uſe prayers, and *ſing three pſalms*. In each office of the night, from October to February, they were to *ſing* thirty-ſix pſalms, and twelve anthems, at three ſeveral times: through the reſt of the year, twenty-one pſalms, and eight anthems.

So popular was this rule, however ſevere it may appear now, that 300 churches which Columbanus eſtabliſhed in Scotland and Ireland, adopted it. And the Saint himſelf rigorouſly conformed to it, till he died in the exerciſe of it, at midnight vigils, in the 77th year of his age."

How has it happened that a taſte for pſalmody ſhould have been ſo much longer in finding its way into Italy, and the warmer parts of Europe? This might furniſh a ſubject for a curious diſſertation. M.

The Highlanders; a Poem. By the Rev. L. Booker. 4to. 2s. 6d. Rivingtons.

THE Author of this performance is the ſtrenuous advocate of a diſtreſſed people; and he appears much more deſirous of being diſtinguiſhed as ſuch, than he is of any reputation which may accrue to him as a poet *. To plead the cauſe of the Highlanders is indeed to plead the cauſe of humanity. Their ſituation alone muſt render them wretched, expoſed as they are to the ſeverities of a bleak and intemperate ſky: ſtrangers to the comforts and conveniencies of life, and who, as the poet expreſſes it, when ſpeaking of another people, are compelled to

"*Force the churliſh ſoil for ſcanty bread.*"

Theſe are ſurely miſeries; and when to theſe is added the oppreſſion under which they labour, and which, as we gather from Mr Knox's "View of the Britiſh Empire," is occaſioned by the ill-judged policy of the proprietors of thoſe ſterile regions who not unfrequently raiſe their farms at the rate of 30 *per cent.* while the price of cattle (to the growing of which the farmer chiefly turns his attention) hath ſcarcely advanced one,—when this is conſidered, we ſay there can be little wonder that theſe our "fellow Britons," as Mr Booker humanely ſtyles them—though, alas! they have nothing to boaſt of but the name, ſhould be ever ready to ſeek, on leſs inhoſpitable ſhores, a ſhelter from the "pitileſs ſtorm:" that they ſhould gladly fly from the evils by which they are ſurrounded †

The Poet deſcribes the ſuperlative wretchedneſs of Caledonia's children, in the following animated lines—

"Where Caledonia's weſtern mountains rear
Their lofty ſummits, crown'd with laſting ſnow,
There lives — ſay rather, languiſhes, a race
Whoſe boſoms (undebas'd by vice's train)
Boaſt each affection that ennobles man
Yet are they doom'd to till a cheerleſs ſoil,
Which ſparely feels the ſun's enliv'ning ray,
Too oft to ſee their labour's need deſtroy'd
By dearth-producing ſtorms. To theſe dire ills,
To rigorous clime, and inauſpicious ſkies,
Oppreſſion, baleful, with an hell-born foul,
Adds wretchedneſs more dire. Her ſchedule bate,
(Where Mammon and Injuſtice are colleagu'd)
With ſupercilious air ſhe wide unfurls,
And thence confirms her arbitrary claim.
Unheard plead Poverty, and honeſt Truth:
Expoſtulating Reaſon's voice is loſt,
And delug'd fields upbraid and preach in vain."

* Who has, at his ſole expence, publiſhed already many volumes of Icelandic hiſtories, accompanied with a Latin tranſlation.

† Who has ſet on foot, and ſo liberally contributed to the Aſiatic Miſcellany: beſide other exertions of his great proficiency in Oriental literature.

* *Mr Booker cloſes his Preface as follows*—"*If this humble effort tend, but in the ſmalleſt degree, to awaken a ſympathetic concern for the diſtreſſes of the virtuous people whoſe name it bears, in the boſoms of thoſe who are able to remove them, every end and expectation will be anſwered to*" THE AUTHOR.

† *The rage for emigration was great among the Highlanders during the late American war.*

After

After inveighing with bitterneſs againſt the "inhuman" practice of impreſſing, (a practice, by the way, which as it is occaſioned by war, ſo it appears to us to follow the *cauſe* as regularly as any *effect* which philoſophy itſelf can produce), he proceeds to

—" paint the wife, of mate bereft,
Seeking a caſual dole from door to door:
One infant in her arms (on which the eye
Paternal never beam'd) clings to her breaſt
But ill attir'd from cold and lawleſs gaze:
Another, lodg'd unſeemly at her back,
Mingles its plaintive ſorrows with the wind:
While two copartners of a priſtine birth,
(Preſſing with blood-ſtain'd feet the pointed ſtones—
Their lips all trembling and empurpled deep)
Look up to meet a mother's ſtreaming eyes,
And vainly ſtrive to ſoothe her troubled ſoul.
With day's extreme her toilſome wand'rings cloſe.
When ſlow retiring with her orphan train
To ſome deſerted cot, or dreary cave,
She fo'ds them ſhiv'ring in her widow'd arms,
Then ſinks, enfeebled, on the earth's cold lap:
Where long ſhe ſits a ſpectacle of woe,
Dealing the morſels charity beſtow'd,
Unconſcious where to find to-morrow's fare.
Thus hies the bird (whoſe mate, by baſe decoy,
Is ſever'd from her love) at duſky eve,
To feed her callow brood, and waſte in grief
The live-long night, nor wiſh return of morn."

Mr Booker's good intentions will be ſeen by the foregoing extracts. He has evidently a kind and benevolent heart;—and it may well be ſaid of benevolence, what has been ſo finely advanced of mercy, that particular and ſhining attribute of Kings—" It is twice bleſt: it bleſſeth him that gives, and him that takes."

Toward the cloſe of the performance government is earneſtly ſolicited to give aſſiſtance to this unfortunate people. There is, no doubt, an inclination to do ſo; but the difficulty lies perhaps in determining on what kind of relief they ought to have:— though it ſhould be obſerved, that the ingenious author hints at the aid which might be extended to them, in the following pathetic exhortation to England's ſons, with which he concludes his poem:

" Compaſſion is your country's attribute,
A kind celeſtial principle that beams
In all her children's eyes. And ſhall thoſe eyes,
Whence flows a tear for every *ſtranger's* tale,
(If fraught with genuine woe) with heedleſs gaze
Behold a *Siſter-kingdom's* wretchedneſs?
But if *Compaſſion*, o'er ideal griefs,
Be doom'd to weep at theatres alone,
Let *Intereſt* rouſe you to redreſs their wrongs,
Or ſoon that land * which Britiſh armies ſtrove,
In vain, to teach allegiance, will poſſeſs
Thoſe Highland warriors, whoſe immortal fires
Wak'd Oſſian's Muſe of fire.—O perſevere
To ſmooth the rigours of their hapleſs ſtate!
Relieve them from Oppreſſion's galling yoke:
On all their coaſts bid Commerce ſhed its ſmiles:
Through all their iſlands Culture's aid extend,
To cheer their toils, and ſoften Nature's frown.
—Then, as the ſtork ſupports his aged ſire,
Their grateful arms ſhall, in th' embattled field,
Untarniſh'd ſuccour old Britannia's cauſe!
Shall ſpread her glory thro' remoteſt worlds,
And ſhare her triumphs to the end of time."

LONDON.

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* *America*

writings of the prophets. By John Smith, D. D. Miniſter of the Goſpel at Campbelton. 12mo. Edinburgh, printed. London, ſold by *Elliot*

Antiquities, Biography, Law, Trade, Politics, &c.

Bibliotheca topographica Britannica. 4to. N° 37. price 6 s. N° 38. price 6 s. and N° 39. price 10 s. 6 d. *Nichols.*—— The 37th number of this work is "An hiſtorical deſcription of the Zetland Iſlands." The Preface informs us, that it was written by Thomas Gifford, of Buſta, Eſq; 1733, and that the original manuſcript is now in the author's family, copies of which were diſperſed: and one of them falling into the hands of Mr George Paton of Edinburgh, was by him communicated to Mr Nichols, who takes this method of preſerving it for public ſervice,—preſuming "that a more minute detail of theſe iſlands, written by a native, and reſident little more than 50 years ago, would not be unacceptable, at a time when the Britiſh Fiſheries are become ſo much the object of attention." The firſt printed account of theſe iſlands was written by Capt. John Smith, and publiſhed in 1662. If we may judge by the few extracts here given, we ſhould conclude that Mr Smith employed conſiderable induſtry and attention on his ſubject. Theſe iſlands appear to have been in a more flouriſhing ſtate (if we may uſe the term) ſeveral years ago, than at the time when this deſcription before us was completed, or at the preſent. They are very capable of improvement; but the poor inhabitants are oppreſſed by the nature of their government, which is ſuch as checks and diſcourages all exertion and laudable endeavour. In the reign of Queen Anne, the earldom of Orkney, and lordſhip of Zetland were granted to the Earl of Morton, in which family they continue. Among the kinds of crown-rent here enumerated, there is one which is called the *wadle rent*, a corrupt contraction, ſays the writer, of two Daniſh words, viz. *nait lagö*, i. e. a night laying. This tax, we are told, originated in the time of Popery, when "the biſhop of Orkney and Zetland ſent over a venerable matron whom he recommended as a perſon of ſuch extraordinary ſanctity, that on her lying but one night in every pariſh in the country, they would thereafter be bleſſed with great plenty of corn and fiſhing, provided ſhe was rewarded with ſome ſmall annual penſion during her life, which the ſimple ſuperſtitious inhabitants eaſily believed." A ſmall yearly ſum was accordingly granted out of every pariſh, and it ſeems is ſtill paid, with a few exceptions, and amounts to about fifty pounds ſterling *per ann.*——N° 38. contains the hiſtory and antiquities of Barnwell Abbey and Sturbridge-fair. In the account given of the building of the Abbey, the donations which ſupported it, &c. are the following. About the year 1260, Sir Gilbert Peche, who was afterwards a benefactor to this houſe, on the death of his firſt wife, "gave to the church of Barnwell, for the good of her ſoul, 10 *d.* of yearly rent in Chavele." In the reign of Edward I. "Robert de Hardwyc held an eſtate of the King by ſerjeantry, by which he was obliged to carry the King a hot loaf, *unum ſyminellum calidum* (perhaps, rather, a *ſweet cake hot*) every day for his dinner." —"In 1294, there was ſuch a dearth in the land, that a buſhel of wheat was worth 26 *d.* as ſoon as harveſt was in."—Sturbridge Fair is deſcribed as follows: It commences annually on the 7th of September, and continues three weeks. The ſhops, or booths, are built in rows, like ſtreets, having each its proper name, and every commodity its proper place. The order and regularity preſerved is very commendable: the fair is ſaid to be like a well-governed city, leſs diſorder and confuſion being prevalent here than in any other place where there is ſo great a concourſe of people. Beſide the other ſtreets, there is a great ſquare, formed of the largeſt booths, which is called the *Duddery* *, chiefly conſiſting of woollen manufactures, of which, we are told, have been ſold in leſs than a week to the amount of 100,000 *l.* The quantity of wool only, ſold at one fair has amounted to 50 or 60,000 *l* and of hops very little leſs. The 14th of September is the horſe-fair day, when the number of people is almoſt incredible. Whether this fair maintains in any good degree its trade and importance, or is now conſiderably declining, we are not told——N° 39. is the hiſtory and antiquities of Lambeth pariſh, in the county of Surrey. Among the numerous benefactions to the church and pariſh, is a piece of ground in Lambeth Marſh, containing 1 A. 0 R. 17 P. Of this *acre* it is obſerved, that in 1504 it produced a yearly rent of 2 s. 6 *d*; in 1651, of four pounds; in the year 1752, it was let on leaſe at 100 *l per ann* and a fine of 800 *l*, and when the preſent value of the eſtates belonging to the pariſh was computed in December 1784 by Mr Middleton, this was valued at 250 *l.* net *per annum* M

The life of Voltaire; with notes illuſtrative and explanatory. Tranſlated from the French. By G. P. Monke, Lieutenant in the Navy. 8vo. 6 s. boards. *Bell.*——This publication is ſaid to come from the pen of the Marquis de Villette, who married Mademoiſelle de Varicourt, the adopted daughter of M. de Voltaire, and whom he

* Dudds, *clothes.* GROSE's *Provincial Gloſſary.*

diſtinguiſhed

diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of *Belle et bonne.*—The following is the author's detail of Voltaire's behaviour in his laſt moments, which, as it differs materially from any preceding account will be the more acceptable to the curious and inquiſitive reader:

——— "Voltaire, though very much indiſpoſed, received the actors and actreſſes who were to repreſent the tragedy of *Irene.* At one of the rehearſals of it, Voltaire breaks a blood-veſſel in his breaſt The ſpitting of blood, which immediately followed, made people apprehenſive for his life. Upon the report of this event, the young Abbé *de Terſac,* Curate of St Sulpice, haſtens to catechiſe the old philoſopher. He is not admitted to ſee him. The next day he calls again, and orders had been given to let him in.———

Nevertheleſs the great forwardneſs of the Curate ſhewed that his exceſſive zeal might be troubleſome, and it was to be beforehand with him, that Voltaire received an Abbé Gautier, who comes and offers himſelf to hear his confeſſion. This Monſieur Gautier began his office by kneeling to the philoſopher; it was a homage that he paid to the great man: Voltaire politely raiſes him up again, and propoſes to make a public confeſſion, as had been practiſed in the early ages of the church.

The Abbé Gautier refuſes to hear this public confeſſion, under pretence that it would bring him into trouble: he even requires a previous declaration of his ſentiments; and when the Philoſopher had made that declaration, which was the profeſſion of faith of a true Roman Catholic, the Abbé Gautier ſtill wiſhed to confer on the matter with the Archbiſhop.

The Philoſopher conſented to this ſtep; his declaration was found inſufficient: the Archbiſhop required one to be drawn up by a notary, a model of which he gave, and which began thus: *I confeſs I have maliciouſly blaſphemed the divinity of Jeſus Chriſt.* On reading this preamble, Voltaire ſtarts back with horror, and diſmiſſes the Abbé *Gautier,* ſaying, *That's enough for to-day; let us have no bloody ſcene.* Theſe words were an alluſion to his ſpitting of blood.

Every thing paſſed in private between the Philoſopher and the Abbé *Gautier*; yet Voltaire was not ſorry that the public thought he had confeſſed himſelf. He even replied to thoſe who ſpoke to him on this ſubject, *If I were upon the banks of the Ganges, I muſt of courſe die with a cow's tail in my hand.*

* * * *

He was already at the point of death, when he is told that the Count *de Lally Tolendal* has obtained the repeal of the arret by which General *Lally,* his father, loſt his life on the ſcaffold. This news revives him for a moment from his lethargy, and he anſwers Mont. *de Tolendal* by a note, of which this is the ſubſtance: *I ſee that the King is juſt; O! I die contented.* This note is the laſt he dictated.

Drowſineſs hung upon him without any intermiſſion: he no longer ſpoke, and ſeemed to hear nothing. The Curate of St Sulpice, and the Abbé *Gautier,* his ſuppoſed confeſſor, being both informed of his dangerous ſituation, were admitted to ſee him, in the preſence of his niece, his nephews, and his friends.

The Curate approaches his bed ſide and aſks him if he believes in the divinity of Jeſus Chriſt? The Philoſopher did not hear him, or if he did hear him, did not deign to make any reply. The Curate takes advantage of this ſilence to juſtify himſelf to his relations and friends then preſent, for aſking ſuch a queſtion: "As," ſays he, "the divinity of Jeſus Chriſt is violently attacked in thoſe works which are attributed to him, I think it my duty to ſatisfy myſelf on this point of belief."

They then tell him that the Curate is come: the dying man holds out his hand to him, takes hold of the Curate's, and half raiſes himſelf up to embrace him. Did not this geſture, this attitude, this careſs, and every thing elſe, ſeem to ſay, "Don't teaze me, Sir, but let me die in peace?" But the Curate aſks him again, and in a ſtammering voice, "Sir, do you acknowledge the divinity of Jeſus Chriſt?" Upon this the expiring Philoſopher, opening his hand, and ſtretching out his arms, as if to puſh away the Paſtor, exclaims in a ſtrong and loud voice: *In the name of* GOD, *Sir, do not mention that man's name to me.* Theſe were Voltaire's laſt words: I had them from the very perſons who were preſent: they evidently contain the profeſſion of faith of a downright Deiſt, who confines his belief to one God alone.

The Curate of St Sulpice, undoubtedly terrified at the Philoſopher's anſwer, withdraws, and goes to inform the clergy of his diſtrict that Voltaire is dying as he had lived; that he will not bury him; and that if he is compelled to do it by ſuperior authority, he will have him dug up in the night. This ſpeech is very improbable, but it is very true.——I muſt alſo ſay, that moſt of the clergy of Paris blamed the Curate, who had as little experience as a young prieſt, and as much zeal as a pupil of a ſanctuary. The Curate of St Roch, a wiſe and virtuous man, who is grown grey in the holy office, and has been an honour to it in all the ſtages of a long life, ſaid, in ſpeaking of Voltaire's death, that *they ſhould not have inſiſted upon his confeſſion, but ſhould have invented one for him, for the credit of the clergy.* This

ſpeech, which only ſeems to be humorous, comprehends a great fund of reaſon, if it be conſidered, that the curates of Paris, without the ſmalleſt ſcruple, daily inter men eaten up with vices, who have never poſſeſſed any one of Voltaire's virtues, and who have only been known in the world by the noiſe, either of their depredations on the public, or of their debaucheries *.

The men of letters wiſhed that, upon the refuſal of the Curate of St Sulpice, they had buried Voltaire in a cellar; or that, according to the rites of the ancients, they had burnt him, and preſerved his aſhes. This would be a ſure means, ſaid they, of teaching the Biſhops, that it is of little moment to a philoſopher after his death, whether he rots in a hole in a church, or in a ditch dug in an open field. In fact, were the men of letters to introduce the cuſtom of requiring by their will, to be neither buried in a church nor in a church-yard, the clergy would be little tempted to make theſe refuſals, which now-a-days ſeem to be a matter of indifference, but which not long ſince were attended with a degree of infamy. Nothing corrects men ſo much of their folly, as ſhewing them you can do without them."

On the whole, this life of the celebrated philoſopher has afforded us pleaſure in the peruſal; and as it is evidently compiled from authentic papers, we may venture to recommend it to the peruſal of the public. M.

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"It muſt afford pleaſure to every benevolent mind to obſerve, that the progreſs of knowledge, while it improves the underſtanding, leads to the eſtabliſhment of virtue, freedom, and happineſs. A great æra is opening on the earth; diſcoveries in ſcience are very rapidly increaſing the power, amending the condition, and enlarging the views of mankind; and the cloſe of the eighteenth, like that of the fifteenth century, will probably be marked in future times, as a period in which a ſudden acceſſion of light burſt on the human mind. Happily thoſe important truths which are the reſult of reaſon and reflection, are no longer confined to the receſſes of philoſophy; they have ſpread widely into ſociety, and begin to influence the councils of ſtateſmen and the conduct of nations.

Hence it is not improbable, that the principles of political ſcience may ſoon undergo an univerſal change; that probity and good faith

* *After ſome little controverſy between the men of letters and the clergy, Voltaire's body was depoſited in the cemetery of the monaſtery of Scellieres.*

faith may take place of fraud and chicanery in the intercourſe of ſtates; contiguity of ſituation prove the ſource of friendſhip inſtead of hoſtility between nations; and hatred and bloodſhed be exchanged for confidence and peace. Such muſt be the conſequences, when the laws of truth and juſtice, which are impoſed on the tranſactions of individuals, ſhall be extended to the conduct of governments towards each other, where kingdoms are at ſtake, and the happineſs of millions involved in the iſſue.

But though many agreeable effects will moſt probably flow from this important change, there are other conſequences that may enſue, which are greatly to be dreaded. The ſpirit of trade may degrade the national character, and endanger our ſacrificing the principles of juſtice and the feelings of humanity to the acquirement of wealth. It becomes us therefore to guard againſt the introduction of thoſe baſe and ſordid maxims which repreſent every thing as fair that is lucrative, and ſeparate infamy from villany, provided it be ſucceſsful.

Britain has been highly favoured of Heaven in all the gifts of nature and the acquiſitions of art; and the temple of Liberty, firſt reared by the labour, and cemented by the blood of our anceſtors, has now its foundations eternally fixed on the baſis of ſcience and philoſophy. But the principles on which the liberties of Britain are eſtabliſhed, are of univerſal application, and may one day extend from the centre of this iſland to the extremities of the earth.

It is time for thoſe who direct the councils of the nation to turn their eyes on the trade to Africa. This traffic in the human ſpecies, which is ſo direct and daring an infringement of every principle of liberty and juſtice, has attracted the public notice.—The more it is examined, the more horrid it will appear; and the voice of reaſon, aided by the natural feelings of the human heart, muſt ſooner or later atchieve its overthrow. But it becomes a wiſe legiſlature to interfere without delay; the ſubject is of deep importance, and calls loudly for the immediate exertions of patriotiſm and virtue. It would be no difficult matter to ſhow, that the trade which the Europeans carry on for ſlaves to Guinea, is the foundation of almoſt all the miſeries which the negroes endure in their own country, as well as in the ſugar iſlands. Thoſe dreadful wars which ſpread from the ſhores of the Atlantic to the eaſtern extremity of Africa, are chiefly undertaken to procure ſlaves as an exchange for the wares of Europe. It is this trade, which, ſetting juſtice and humanity at defiance, crouds the unhappy Africans in the tout and peſtilential holds of ſhips, where twenty five thouſand periſh annually of diſeaſe and broken hearts. It is this traffic which places the ſurvivors in the hands of maſters whoſe natural feelings are deſtroyed by early and continual intercourſe with the worſt of ſlavery, where their ſpirits are broken and their bodies waſted by inſupportable toils. Laſtly, it is this trade which deprives them of thoſe beſt privileges of our nature, conjugal affection and parental love, the conſtant ſupply which it affords compenſating the loſs of thoſe victims of avarice and cruelty who have died without iſſue to inherit their miſery and their diſgrace.—Hence it is, that the waſte of life among a people naturally prolific in the extreme, amounts to an eighth part annually; and upwards of an hundred thouſand Africans are yearly tranſported acroſs the Atlantic, to keep up the number of thoſe unhappy men who are doomed to toil, to ſlavery, and to death.

This mournful truth, while it confutes a thouſand arguments drawn by the wretched apologiſts of ſlavery, from the happy condition of the negroes in the Weſt-India iſlands, ſuggeſts other reflections, at which humanity ſhudders.—It is the intereſt of the merchants of England, that the condition of the negroes in the colonies ſhould not be meliorated for otherwiſe they might multiply in ſuch a manner as to deſtroy the demand; while on the other hand the planters who can now buy a full-grown African cheaper than they can rear a child from birth till the age of labour, are thus, in the treatment of their ſlaves, freed from thoſe reſtraints which intereſt impoſes on the moſt mercileſs. Thus it is, that theſe two ſpecies of Chriſtians find their account in the ſufferings of the injured Africans; and who after this can wonder that their general treatment is cruel and ſevere?

That repreſentations ſuch as theſe ſhould have no influence in a country where men have heads to reaſon and hearts to feel, is impoſſible; and before long it is hoped they will have a powerful effect in the ſenate of the nation."

Every unbiaſſed friend to the common rights of mankind will heartily concur with the author in theſe liberal ſentiments. His poem has afforded us ſo much pleaſure, that we hope he will find ſufficient inducement to proſecute his plan. M.

A propoſal for the conſideration of thoſe who intereſt themſelves in the abolition or preſervation of the ſlave-trade. With ſome obſervations addreſſed to the members of the ſociety for the propagation of the goſpel. By a clergyman. 8vo. 6d. Wolverhampton printed and ſold, and by *Lowndes* in London.

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Letters on Education. [p 35]

LETTER II.

SIR,

YOU gave a place to my laſt, and it is well that you did; for my reſentment might have given you more vexation than a hundred of your own *devils*. I laid down a text, viz *Train up a child*, &c. which I mean now to proſecute; for I can preach as well as *ſome* of my enemies the clergy; and, ſure I am, my doctrine will be found more palatable and my precepts eaſier to follow, than theirs.

I ſhall firſt ſpeak of the training of boys.

As ſoon as the child comes into the world, have a nurſe provided, (if you poſſibly can afford one), however ſound the mother's conſtitution may be. Let it remain in the houſe till the great dinner and drink is given on the brat's getting a name, uſually called the chriſtening. This will, perhaps, be the happieſt day the father will experience upon its account; and his gueſts will probably be made ſo drunk upon the joyful occaſion, that they will curſe him and his brat for many days after. This being over, ſend it off with the nurſe. It is not fit that the mother in her poor weak way, or the father, with his company, ſhould be diſturbed by the ſqualling of the child, or the lullabies of a vulgar creature of a nurſe. The woman may be directed, however, to bring it with her when ſhe comes to receive her quarter's payment; but if it ſhould be dead, ſhe may bring any other child of the ſame age—the father and mother won't know the difference!

When the child is weaned, it muſt be brought home, no doubt; for one does not know what to do with it. By being gaudily dreſſed, it may, however, ſerve the pleaſing purpoſe of ſometimes gratifying vanity.

Take ſpecial care to have a handſome ſmart young woman to keep the child. Deſire her to be always ſhowy in her appearance. It is not fit that your child ſhould be carried about by a perſon who is only plain and clean, and whoſe attire is ſuitable to her wages. Give her a half-worn ſilk gown and flounced petticoat, with other ſhowy articles of dreſs. If ſhe is tolerably well-looked, ſhe will *contrive* to keep up the ſhow for your credit, and your child will have the advantage of being early introduced into *company*, and of ſeeing *the world* much ſooner than you are aware of.

When the child begins to prattle, let it be brought to table after dinner, and let the father, for the amuſement of the company, teach its weak organs to pronounce what are called *bad words*; learn it to liſp oaths—ſwearing is a faſhionable accompliſhment, and ſhould be taught early, *that when he is old he may not depart from it.*

Delightful taſk! to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to ſhoot,
To pour the freſh inſtruction o'er the mind,
And breathe th' enlivening ſpirit.——

It is very diverting to a company to hear the firſt efforts of ſpeech exerted in attempting the *bon ton* language. Beſides, the ſervants will aſſiſt you in this, as private tutors below ſtairs without additional wages.

When the child is peeviſh, and deſires what it ſhould not have, don't let the *poor thing*

thing fret, but give it what it wants By encouraging this habit, he will in time ſave you the trouble of judging for him, by taſting what he wants, whether you think proper or not. If, by his own raſhneſs, he knocks his head or foot againſt a table or chair, never fail to beat and abuſe the table or chair for having done the injury. By and by, if a ſervant, companion, or even his parent, ſhould accidentally hurt him, he will not fail to follow the example by kicking or beating them; and this ſhows *ſpirit*. When he comes to have play-fellows, let them be always thoſe of inferior rank Let your ſon tell them, that they get their dinner from his papa for being kind to him If he ſhould deſire any of their toys, and a conteſt ſhould ariſe, chide the little fellow who rebels for contradicting your dear boy's humour.

Some parents have a fooliſh way of teaching their children the golden rule, "*to do to others as they would wiſh to be done to themſelves in like circumſtances.*" The inſtilling of this principle often cramps the humour of children, and checks a bold tyrannical ſpirit, which I reckon a princely endowment.

Some harſh parents have alſo a practice of chaſtiſing their children, when they are obſtinately capricious or deceitful. Moſt mothers, however, will agree with me, that it is ſhocking to put the poor little creatures under any reſtraint, for they look ſo *vaſtly* pretty when they are pleaſed, and then it hurts one's feelings to ſee them out of humour. When he is fit to go to ſchool, give ſpecial charge to the maſter not to chaſtiſe your dear boy Indeed you won't have your child beat, whatever his faults may be. —Pay, however, handſomely, that you may not be affronted by your ſon being very low in the claſs —The notice he cannot attract by his own application, you may try to obtain by a handſome quarter's payment; and be ſure to raiſe his reputation in the ſchool by a genteel donation at Candlemas. Having been accuſtomed to conſtant indulgence, the *noble* feelings of reſentment and revenge will glow with ardour in his breaſt on any attempt to controul him. If his maſter ſhould chaſtiſe him, he will ſhew that he cannot brook contradiction, by giving a blow. If a companion ſhould accidentally offend him, he will ſeek revenge for the offence, and ſorrow and contrition he will utterly diſdain.——Every appearance of gentleneſs, tenderneſs, modeſty, or affection, ſhould be checked early, if you wiſh him to be a *man of faſhion*, and a modern *fine fellow*.

You may get a private tutor to attend your ſon, and pray pay attention to the character of the one you chuſe Do not let him be of a ſerious or ſtudious turn, but one who is acquainted with life; one who wiſhes to appear as little of the clergyman or ſcholar as poſſible, but what is called A JOLLY DOG, who will ſit with you and take his bottle, join in your toaſts, liſten to your feats of drinking or hunting, and ſuch gentlemanlike ſubjects of diſcourſe;—one who will not be too ſtrict in looking after your boy, or give him a head-ach by keeping him too cloſe to his leſſons. Let your ſon often ſit with you after dinner, and teach him to drink his glaſs and give his toaſt Let him ſee you get drunk now and then. This is the true method to prevent his catching *unfaſhionable* manners.

Follow my *paradoxical* friend Rouſſeau's advice as to RELIGION. Let all inſtruction on this ſubject come as late as poſſible. Children, who learn with wonderful facility all other branches of knowledge, cannot conceive that they ſhall be accountable for their actions; that the Deity is witneſs to all they do, and will reward the good, and puniſh the bad. Such doctrine checks the propenſities of nature.—But let the paſſions open, and let habits be acquired, and you may then preach religion as much as you pleaſe; for it will have as little effect as I wiſh it to have. Your own practice at home will alſo confirm your ſon in the belief, that it is all a farce, and that there is nothing ſo tireſome. That I may not appear ſo, I ſhall at preſent conclude, and reſume the ſubject in my next.—I am, &c. BELZEBUB.

SLAVE-TRADE.

WHile ſo much argument is uſing, by various writers, to prove the injuſtice of the Slave-trade, it may be worth while to repeat the propoſitions on the ſubject by Dr Fergufon, the very able author of "Inſtitutes of Moral Philoſophy," which are theſe:

"No one is born a ſlave, becauſe every one is born with his original rights.

"No one can become a ſlave, becauſe no one, from being a perſon, can, in the language of the Roman law, become a thing, or ſubject of property.

"The ſuppoſed property of the maſter in the ſlave, therefore, is matter of uſurpation, not of right."

If ſlaves were ſufficiently enlightened to be capable of cloſe ratiocination, theſe reaſons would be ſufficient to make them conſider themſelves as free men, were not their maſters to convince them of the contrary by ſtronger arguments.

It may however conduce, in ſome ſmall degree, to the abolition of this cruel trade, to have repeated theſe preceding propoſitions; for among thoſe intereſted in its continuation, there may be ſome apt to be influenced by the force of reaſoning: and among thoſe who are thus apt to be influenced, there may be ſome leſs willing to encourage a traffic when they are convinced of its *natural illegality*.

To

To the Author of the SCOTS MAGAZINE.

SIR, *Forfar.*

A melancholy accident happened here, in the month of January laſt. Three young lads were ſkating on the Lake of this town one evening, when unfortunately part of the ice gave way, and two of them plunged together into the water; and as the other, (who was the only perſon within hearing), could give no aſſiſtance, they were both drowned. The body of one of them was got out that night, and that of the other next morning.—They were both buried in the ſame grave, univerſally lamented.

If you think the following Verſes to their memory worthy of a place in your Magazine, by inſerting them you will oblige

A Conſtant Reader.

Sunt lacrymæ rerum; et mentem mortalia tangunt.
Virg.

YE gentle ſwains, whoſe ſympathizing hearts,
Luxurious ſhare with ſorrow at the bier;
Whoſe boſoms feel the pang which grief imparts,
Refuſe not here the tributary tear.

To late poſterity the bard ſhall tell
The mournful ſtory in the ſilent gloom,
Shall ſing how Damon,—how Philander fell;
How ſoon, alas! they dropt into the tomb.

For me, whene'er I wander thro' the ſhade,
When near the diſmal place I lonely ſtray,
With anguiſh will I view the fatal bed,
With grief o'erlook the ſpot, where once they lay.

Remembrance then ſhall ſhew the ſadd'ning tale,
Shall bid the breaſt with tender paſſions glow;
And while the wave reſounds the paſſing gale,
The murmurs ſoft ſhall bid my ſorrows flow.

While with Amyntor oft I paſs an hour,
While oft with him at eve, devoid of care,
From worldly pains and troubles all ſecure,
I range the lawns, the fragrant ſweets to ſhare;

With gentle calm of thought, and mind ſerene,
While on the verdant graſs we pleaſing lie,
Perhaps ſhall ſtrike our eyes the watry ſcene,
And force the ſoft'ning melancholy ſigh.

Happy as we, Amyntor, did they live; [ſlew;
Happy as ours their too ſwift moments
'Twas their's what fortune—what the mind can give;
But real bliſs no mortal ever knew.

Ah! hapleſs youth! ſad witneſs of their doom;
Who ſaw with pitying look, yet could not ſave
Thy fond companions, in their early bloom
Sink—helpleſs ſink, into a watry grave.

A future hour—an hour by thee deſign'd
To youthful joys, with pleaſure's ſportive train,
May bring the former ſadd'ning ſcene to mind,
And ſhew by paſt experience, "all is vain."

For you, whoſe lives to ſilent grief a prey,
Ye ſorrowing parents doom'd to future woe,
For you, the Muſe aſſumes the plaintive lay,
For you, unfeign'd the penſive verſes flow.

O could my lines the woes they ſing aſſuage,
Could they but breathe one comfort in your ears,
Then ſurely uſeleſs would not be the page
That ſtops the current of a parent's tears.

Shall I in ſtrains which ev'ry Poet ſings
Call in Religion's comforts to your aid,
Dwell on the pleaſure "heav'nly converſe" brings,
And ſhow that all our earthly joys muſt fade.

This would, I fear, be vain—No certain cure.
No mound ſo ſtrong can ſtem Affliction's ſtream;
'Tis mankind's lot—each muſt his ſhare endure;
Grief is attendant on our mortal frame.

In vain Philoſophers ſo idly boaſt,
"Virtue alone is happineſs below;"
Review the world, the pleaſing dream is loſt;
For this, we find, no pleaſure can beſtow.

Another world in Contemplation's eye,
Not thus deluſive, tranſitory, vain;
A world where cares and troubles all will fly;
Where calm content, and bliſs eternal reign.

To this our thoughts and actions all ſhould tend;
For it alone deſerves the ſerious mind.
On thoughts and actions all our hopes depend;
To theſe our everlaſting fate is join'd.

And when our fleeting moments all are o'er,
When Time with us has run his ample round,
When ſighs ſhall ceaſe,—when tears ſhall be no more,
And virtuous pleaſures ev'ry where abound;

Then happy ſhall we view our former fate,
Our former ſtate, unworthy of regard,
Our trivial ſorrows, as a dream relate;
And ſmile at woes which once we counted hard.

On the aſſertion of a Poet, That it is a Point of Duty, and the Will of Providence, to cultivate Poetry, Painting, &c.

PROUD artiſt, ſay! by what command
Does Heaven awake the Poet's lyre?
Or bid the canvaſs'd form expand
With touch of Promethean fire?

Did Heav'n ordain each lofty dome?
Thofe monuments of Art's difplay,
That fwell'd with pride imperial Rome,
That totter now in fad decay.

Or fay, by what divine command,
Has Mufic all her charms combin'd?
Since David took the harp in hand,
That drove the Demon from his mind.

From Sinai's top the facred code,
Points out meeting rules to man,
Directs him to the bleis'd abode,
And thort and fimple is the plan.

The bright Exemplar, he that deign'd
Immortal tenets to difclofe;
The voice of reafon ftill maintain'd,
In humbleft ftyle of pureft profe.

David, who Pfalms of fineft praife,
Devoutly ardent as St Peter,
Could fing—his matchlefs fong to raife,
Not Heav'n, but Sternhold fent the metre.

Pope, who thy genius far excells,
With views of loftier flight elate,
Conteis'd his rhimes were gingling bells,
And gave to virtue only weight.

The female boaft is modeft worth:
The rifing bluth of diffidence
Shall call more ftirling merit forth,
Than volumes fraught with fhining fenfe.

Soft manners that endear the fool,
The neat attire, the artlefs grace,
Heav'n has ordain'd with fit controul,
To keep fweet woman in her place.

Should Science force the facred bound,
Or Art, proud Art, the charm diffever;
Both Art and Science may be found,
But lovely woman's gone for ever.

Perhaps King Solomon, who knew
The dangers that from knowledge rife;
The diftaff, and the fpindle too,
To prudent houfewives did advife.

And hence the man of prudence, who
Much fcience finds there's little good in;
Tormented by fome learned fhrew,
Sighs for a wife that makes a pudding.

For know, proud Dames of learning, know,
Though what I ftate may feem a riddle;
There's fcarce one female takes the bow,
But mars the fcientific fiddle.

To the PRINTER.

SIR.

AS, during the prefent trial, little bufinefs is done in either Houfe of Parliament, and our accounts from abroad are fo little to be depended on, the fafhion of the times prefent themfelves as the principal and moft ready topics for obfervation. Amongft thefe, the *high plumes of feathers*, worn by the ladies in their *head-dreffes*, are, in more fenfes than one, truly *fpectacular*; and I was forcibly ftruck with the various and fantaftical forms of this piece of female foppery, the other day, at Weft-minfter Hall. It feemed fo ftrange and extravagant, that it brought immediately to my recollection the following lines, which I had feen fomewhere long ago; and from which it would appear, that this rage for *feathered* decoration, if it deferves the name, is only an *old* mode *renewed*. Whether it was ever before carried to fuch a length, I pretend not to know; but be that as it may, the fatire, at prefent, muft be allowed to be juft.

I am, Sir, your humble fervant, Q.
Lond. Chron.

To SUCH LADIES *as it may concern.*

CAPRICIOUS, airy, feather'd race,
(For fex, alas! is fled)
Say, what has *martializ'd* each grace,
And *cockatoo'd* each head?

Can nodding plumes, the warrior's meed,
Give fofnefs to the eye?
Or think ye Cupid is decreed
To take his ftand fo high?

To Gallia, then return this toy,
Gallia, who fent it hither,
Left Fame might tell this truth with joy,—
'Each head's much *lighter* than its *feather*.'

A poor Sweep who was never taught to climb any other Parnaffus than a Chimney, fends greeting to Fairly fair, the daughter of J. P. Andrews, Efq. that bold Hardy-knute of Chimney fweepers.

LET one poor Sweep, bright Fairly-fair,
His footy gratitude declare;
Let him his dufky thanks indite
In black, and (what he fcarce knows) white.
Soot fhall turn fnow, ere Sweeps forget
To your good Sire their bags of debt. [em:
Sweeps pay their thanks, tho' he don't need
Sweeps! Negroes, in this land of Freedom.
Oh, in return, may each black care
Be fwept far from his Fairly-fair!
Oh, may her teeth be white as mine;
Her dreis, like fweeps' on May-day, fine!
Chimneys that fmoke may fhe ne'er know,
Nor fcolding fpoufe (more bitter woe)!
May every day be mark'd with white,
Nor forrow blacken one fhort night!
With pure hands may fhe fweep thro' life,
And die a grandmother and wife!
Pardon theie awkward lines, which move
Like mufic on my brufh and fhovel; [fill,
They had run better, but my maiter
(Of all black woes the worft diiaiter)
Makes me collect (a ftrange vagary)
Our terms for Croft's New Dictionary.
Oh, may Croft prove that phrafe no joke,
"There's always fire where there is fmoke."

OXONIENSIS.

H.

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

UNITED PROVINCES.

On the 4th inſtant their High Mightineſſes received the following friendly letter from the King of France.

"*Moſt beloved Friends, Allies, and Confederates.*

Our ambaſſador the Marquis de Verac, having requeſted us to recall him, we readily complied therewith, and thereupon ordered him to take his leave of you in writing, as his ſtay at Paris prevented his doing it in perſon. The repeated aſſurances he gave us of his zeal for what was of moment to our ſervice, convinces us that he will accompliſh the laſt tranſactions of his embaſſy with equal ardour: he cannot acquit himſelf in our opinion better, than by giving you the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of our friendſhip towards you, and the great concern we have ever taken for the welfare and proſperity of your Republic; we make no doubt but that the Marquis de Verac will, upon this occaſion, give freſh proofs of the confidence we have repoſed in him; and with which, Moſt High and Eſteemed Friends, Allies, and Confederates, we pray God to keep you in his holy protection.

Done at Verſailles, Dec. 30. 1787.

Your good Friend, Ally, and Confederate, LOUIS.

Hague, Jan. 25. The 9th inſtant the banks in the juriſdiction of Woubrugge near the Lake gave way, and opened a breach of 228 feet in length, and 54 in depth. The water entered into the country with ſo much rapidity, that it was with the utmoſt difficulty the people could ſave their lives and their cattle; no perſon, however, was loſt. Many who had taken ſhelter from the inundation, by running to the tops of their granaries at the beginning, remained there till next day before they could be brought off by means of boats. The whole face of this fertile country is changed into a turbulent ſea, being covered with fourteen feet of water, whoſe violence not one houſe could reſiſt. The poor peaſants have loſt their all. The corn is entirely ſpoiled, and is ſeen floating with the hay, goods, and materials of the deſtroyed houſes. They are working night and day at the other banks to preſerve them if poſſible from damage.

GERMANY.

After the hoſtile attack upon Belgrade, [p. 41.] the Emperor's declaration of war againſt the Turks could no longer be doubted. The affected diſbelief of that attempt by the Turkiſh government, though confirmed by authentic advices from all quarters, ſufficiently ſhew how much the Turks are in dread of the Imperial arms, and how cautious they were not to give or take offence. What they feared has however taken place: on the 10th of laſt month war was declared in form at Vienna; and at the ſame time a manifeſto, dated Feb. 10. was delivered by Prince Kaunitz to the foreign miniſters, of which the following is a tranſlation:

"All Europe have been witneſs to the good faith with which the Court of his Imperial Majeſty has for many years cultivated peace with the Ottoman Empire; the ſincere diſpoſition it has manifeſted on every occaſion to preſerve good neighbourhood, and its readineſs to interpoſe to prevent any rupture between the Porte and the neighbouring courts.

Theſe pacific intentions were manifeſted in the differences between the Porte and the Empreſs of all the Ruſſias, when the Emperor, uniting his endeavours with thoſe of his ally the King of France, omitted nothing which was likely to effect an amicable adjuſtment of their diſputes. And as the demands of the Ruſſian court did not exceed what ſhe had a right to expect for the juſt execution of the exiſting treaties, the favourable diſpoſition of her Imperial Majeſty to accommodate matters, left his Imperial Majeſty no room to doubt but that his endeavours, joined to thoſe of the court of Verſailles, would have ſucceeded to prevent a rupture ſo calamitous in its conſequences to all parties.

But the Porte ſoon ſhewed the inefficacy of this attempt in the united courts, by ſlighting their ſalutary advice and preſſing exhortations, in peremptorily refuſing the Ruſſian envoy the neceſſary delay for a courier to return with freſh inſtructions from Peterſburg, and inſiſting on his immediately ſigning a deed of revocation, not only of the treaty of commerce lately concluded between the Porte and Ruſſia, but alſo of every ſolemn ſtipulation reſpecting the Crimea. And in conſequence of his refuſing to accede to a propoſition, which, independent of its impropriety, exceeded the powers of an envoy, the Porte did not heſitate to confine this miniſter,

contrary to the moſt ſacred laws of nations, in the priſon of the Seven Towers, and to declare war againſt Ruſſia at the ſame time.

By ſo violent a proceeding, things were brought to the moſt critical extremity; yet the Emperor did not loſe hopes that hoſtilities might ſtill be prevented. He flattered himſelf that the Porte, yielding to the repreſentations of all the foreign ambaſſadors reſiding at Conſtantinople, would be perſuaded to releaſe the envoy, and give her Imperial Majeſty a ſatisfaction proportionate to the violation of the law of nations, and thus a poſſibility offer of renewing conciliatory negotiations.

But all theſe hopes were fruſtrated, by the Porte commencing open acts of hoſtility, and obliging Ruſſia to have recourſe to arms in her defence.

The Porte were not unacquainted with the ſtrict bands of amity and alliance which unite the courts of Vienna and Peterſburg. Of this alliance they were informed, as well verbally, as by a memorial preſented towards the cloſe of the year 1783. This was accompanied with an energetic repreſentation of the nature of the alliance, and the danger of provoking it.

The Ottoman court have therefore themſelves only to blame, if the Emperor, after ſo many years employed in the preſervation of peace, and in his endeavours to live with them on the beſt terms, and after having embraced every opportunity of amicable intervention to prevent their falling out with other powers, finds himſelf at length obliged by their conduct to comply with his engagements with the Empreſs, and to take a part in the war which ſhe finds herſelf ſo forcibly drawn into.

The Emperor, by theſe facts and circumſtances, conceives himſelf authoriſed to rely with the utmoſt confidence on the approbation of all the courts of Europe, and flatters himſelf that they will unite their wiſhes for the ſucceſs of his arms againſt the common enemy of Chriſtianity."

ITALY.

Naples, Dec. 1. 1787. Two nights ago a conſiderable part of the top of our tremendous Mount Veſuvius was fairly ſwallowed up in the mouth of the volcano; and to-day, to our aſtoniſhment as well as terror, we beheld immenſe quantities of ſmoke, blended with a pale-coloured electrical flame, iſſuing with an incredible reverberating violence, to the ſummit of the mount again. During the whole of this ſtupendous phenomenon, the ſky ſeemed to blaze with myriads of meteors; and long will it be before our apprehenſions can ſubſide about the effects in all probability to be expected from this uncommon eruption.

Naples, Jan. 1. 1788. On the 24th ult. in the evening, all on a ſudden, the ſuperior mouth of Mount Veſuvius emitted an immenſe column of black ſmoke in the form of a pine-tree, at the branches of which were ſeen enflamed ſtones, which were thrown to a great height, and ſometimes they appeared like ſheaves of fire, during which the noiſe in the earth, and the violent repeated ſhocks of earthquakes, cauſed the greateſt conſternation amongſt the inhabitants of the environs.

On the 26th the volcano having opened a mouth at the foot of the ſuperior mountain oppoſite Somma, the lava flowed out in abundance into the valley, where it has already formed a lake of fire one mile and a half in circumference.

FRANCE.

The edict concerning Proteſtants was regiſtered on Jan. 29. It conſiſts of thirty-ſeven articles; of which twenty-four reſpect the neceſſary detail of marriages, births, baptiſms, and burials; the others ſpecify, that Proteſtants are to contribute to the clergy of the French church—that the police and municipal regulations are to be obeyed—that the eſtabliſhed officers of the French ſhall never be interrupted,—and that the Proteſtants ſhall be incapable of any act as an incorporated community.

Marriage, according to this edict, may be ſolemnized by declaration before the civil magiſtrate, as well as by the vicar. One or two of the aſkings of the banns may be diſpenſed with. In the firſt inſtance, the different fees amount to ten livres ten ſous; in the ſecond, they are four livres ten ſous; both including a certificate.

By accounts which have been publiſhed in Paris, of the population of that city for the year 1787, it appears there were 20,378 baptiſms; 18,139 deaths; 5912 infants found; 5505 marriages, and 107 who took the veil, ſo that there were 2239 baptiſms more than deaths.

Comparing the above with that of the year 1786, it appears that there were 531 baptiſms, and 183 marriages more; 256 deaths leſs, and 83 found infants, and nine nuns more.

ENG-

ENGLAND.

London, Jan. 15. At a committee of the ſociety inſtituted for the purpoſe of effecting the abolition of the ſlave-trade, it was reſolved, That the following report be circulated for the general information of the ſociety.

"This committee would gladly have availed themſelves of the ſentiments and inſtructions of a general meeting of the ſociety, in proſecuting the important objects of their appointment, but the remote ſituation of moſt of the ſubſcribers creates a difficulty which cannot eaſily be obviated. The committee, however, beg leave to aſſure them, that due attention will be paid to ſuch communications as they may be favoured with from individual members, and which it ſeems impracticable to obtain from the collective body.

The information and arguments on this ſubject, contained in various publications, have fully evinced the injuſtice and inhumanity of the Slave-Trade. The committee have expended a conſiderable ſum in printing and diſperſing ſuch tracts; but, as they are fully perſuaded that no further arguments are neceſſary on that head, they have more particularly directed their attention to the plea of political neceſſity, which is frequently urged to juſtify, or at leaſt to palliate, this traffic. For though it can by no means be admitted, that the greateſt commercial advantages ought to preponderate, when oppoſed to the plaineſt dictates of religion and morality, yet the committee are not inſenſible of the natural influence which intereſt has in biaſſing the judgements of men, and of how much importance it is to convince the public, that the commerce of this kingdom, and even the intereſt of the Slave-holders themſelves, will be advanced by the ſucceſs of our endeavours.

With this view the committee have been, and ſtill are, engaged, at no inconſiderable expence, in promoting inquiries into the nature and conduct of the Slave-Trade. Theſe inquiries have not only produced freſh inſtances of the cruelties perpetrated on the wretched natives of Africa, but have eſtabliſhed a fact, hitherto but little known, namely, the deſtruction of our own ſeamen; for it appears that the lives of a very conſiderable proportion of thoſe engaged in this trade are annually ſacrificed to the nature of the ſervice, and the extreme ſeverity of their treatment. To the abilities and unremitting aſſiduity of the Rev. Thomas Clarkſon, in theſe reſearches, the ſociety are much indebted.

It muſt be acknowledged, that the amount of Britiſh manufactures exported to the coaſt of Africa, for the purpoſes of this commerce, is conſiderable; but there is room to apprehend, that the demand for theſe would be much greater, if in the place of it, was ſubſtituted an amicable intercourſe, which, inſtead of ſpreading diſtreſs and devaſtation amongſt the unoffending inhabitants, would introduce the bleſſings of peace and civilization. The committee find, that ſeveral veſſels have, for ſome time, been ſolely employed in the importation of many valuable productions of that country, of eſſential advantage to the manufactures of this; and they are in poſſeſſion of ſundry ſpecimens of its produce, which confirm their belief, that, the confidence of the natives being once eſtabliſhed, a trade may be opened with them, which without interfering with the principal ſtaple commodities of our Weſt India colonies, would ſpeedily become of great national importance.

The committee have ſeveral well-authenticated accounts of eſtates in the Weſt Indies, on which the number of Negroes has been not only ſupported, but increaſed, without any foreign ſupply, for many years; a circumſtance which affords the ſtrongeſt proof that the nature of the caſe will admit, that a proper attention to the principles of humanity in their treatment would preclude the neceſſity of any further ſupplies from the coaſts of Africa.

The committee feel it their duty to diffuſe the information they have obtained as generally as poſſible, and more particularly to avail themſelves of every opportunity (in which they earneſtly requeſt the aſſiſtance of every individual) of impreſſing on the minds of our legiſlators the neceſſity of entering into a ſerious inveſtigation of the ſubject; and they have great ſatisfaction in reporting, that many very reſpectable members of both houſes of parliament have aſſured them of their diſpoſition to promote our deſign.

The applications of the committee have generally met with a cordial reception; and indeed perſons of reſpectable ſituation in many parts of the kingdom have afforded unſolicited ſupport. Several men of learning have eſpouſed the cauſe in various

various publications. The clergy of the eſtabliſhed church, and the miniſters amongſt the diſſenters, there is good reaſon to believe, are in general ſincere friends to the undertaking. Members of both univerſities have expreſſed themſelves in terms of approbation of the plan; and, together with theſe, the ſpirited exertions of Mancheſter, Birmingham, and other principal manufacturing towns, afford ground to hope that a ſpecies of oppreſſion, ſo diſgraceful to the nation, will at length be aboliſhed by general conſent. And they truſt, that whatever difficulties may attend their progreſs, by a ſteady perſeverance the ſociety will eventually be inſtrumental to the ſucceſs of a cauſe, in which are involved the honour of this country, and the happineſs of millions of our fellow-creatures.

During the attention of the committee to the buſineſs, undoubted accounts have been received from North America, of the good conduct and capacity of many of the Negroes reſident there, with ſpecimens of their improvement in uſeful learning, at a ſchool eſtabliſhed in Philadelphia for their education, which ſatisfactorily prove the abſurdity of the notion, that their underſtandings are not equally ſuſceptible of cultivation with thoſe of white people.

The committee have likewiſe received information from France, that there is a probability of a ſociety being eſtabliſhed there on the ſame principles as our own.

The preſent amount of ſubſcriptions received is 1367l. 8s. 2d.; and of our payments already made, 514l. 17s. 10d. Though it is foreſeen that the future expences in this buſineſs will be conſiderable, it is impoſſible to aſcertain the amount; but the liberal contributions now reported, leave no room to doubt that ſuch further aſſiſtance will be chearfully given as will be requiſite to complete the purpoſes of the inſtitution. The committee truſt it is unneceſſary to add, that to theſe purpoſes only they ſhall be faithfully applied.

Signed, by order of the committee,

Granville Sharp, Chairman."

At the laſt county-ſeſſions for Oxfordſhire, a report was made to the magiſtrates of the earnings, expence of maintenance, materials for work, clothes, &c. of the ſeveral priſoners now confined to hard labour in the Caſtle goal and bridewell of that county for one year, ending Jan. 1. 1788; when it appeared that there was a complete balance of 113l. 9s. 2d. ſaved to the county, over and above every expence whatever.

The following is an account of the ſtock purchaſed by government

	Sums given.	*Quant. bought.*
Old South Sea,	L. 216,050	L. 383,000
New South Sea,	138,600	245,000
1755,	59,000	94,600
Conſol.	802,450	959,450
Reduced,	240,800	437,600
	1,456,900	2,119,650

Comparative view of the produce of the Cuſtoms, Exciſe, Stamps, and Incidents, for the weeks ending Jan. 26. 1787, and Jan. 25. 1788 as delivered in to the Exchequer.

	1787.	1788.
Four 1-half per cent.		L. 438 15 0
Cuſt.	L. 25,038 10 7½	16,122 10 4½
Exciſe,	116,860 0 0	141,999 0 0
Stamps,	19,446 0 0	15,760 0 0
Incid.	21,045 1 6	18,342 14 3½
Total,	182,389 12 1½	192,662 19 8

The following is a comparative view of the trade of Hull in 1780 and 1787.

	In 1780.	In 1787.
Ships arrived,	1,050	1,124
Their burden,	132,108 tons	144,183 tons
The dock-dues	6,300l.	7,106l. 11s.

In addition to this ſpecimen of growing traffic, the inhabitants ſince the cutting of the new dock are nearly doubled; and, in the ſuburbs of the town, ground is at preſent marked out for the erection of near 500 houſes.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Jan. 26. By the accounts of the receipts in the Exchequer for the year ending Lady-day 1787, as delivered in to the Houſe of Commons, it appears, that the ſums paid in under the head of Ordinary Revenue, including quit-rents, caſualties, and monies received from diſmiſſed Collectors, amounted in the whole to - - L. 880,600

Stamps - -	32,132
Poſtage - -	14,101
And under the head of Appropriated Funds	
From the Collectors -	152,274
Tillage duties - -	2,586
Duty on wrought plate -	1,713
Duty on coals for improving Dublin - -	6,500

Lagan

Lagan navigation - -	L. 617
The penſions at Lady-day 1787	97,366
French penſions - -	534
Concordatums - -	5,000

The charge for the year ending Lady-day 1787, is

The civil liſt - -	L. 197,727
The military eſtabliſhment	501,289
King's letters - -	133,450
Payments by act of Parliament	273,745
Hereditary revenue -	630,471
Additional duties -	553,331
Stamp duties - -	49,983
Poſt-office revenue -	44,336

By the accounts that have been laid before Parliament, it appears, that the debt of the nation, on March 25. laſt, amounted to 2,179,235 l. 1 s. 2½ d.

Dublin, Feb. 9. Thurſday ſe'ennight Robert Keon, Eſq; was brought up to the court of king's bench, to receive ſentence for the murder of George Nugent Reynolds, Eſq; The circumſtances of the caſe were briefly as follows: Theſe two gentlemen went out to fight a duel, and when Mr Reynolds was in the act of ſaluting Mr Keon with his hat in his hand, wiſhing him a good morning, the latter fired his piſtol, and ſhot him through the head. Upon this, Mr Plunket, Mr Reynold's ſecond, called out, a "horrid murder," on which Keon's brother replied, "If you don't like it, take that," and ſnapt a piſtol at Mr Plunket, which luckily did not go off. The jury found Mr Keon *Guilty* in November laſt; but his counſel moved an arreſt of judgement, and pleaded ſeveral errors in the different proceedings to ſtop the ſentence. The court, after the moſt ſolemn arguments, were pleaſed to over-rule all the objections, and paſſed ſentence, adjudging Mr Keon to be executed on Saturday ſe'ennight.

The above ſentence was accordingly put in execution, at the front of the new priſon, Dublin, on Saturday, Feb. 16.

SCOTLAND.

On Jan. 29. the court of ſeſſion determined the very important queſtion, Whether the members of the college of juſtice have the privilege of being exempted from all taxations and aſſeſſments for the ſupport of the poor within the city of Edinburgh.—The following is a ſhort narrative of the particulars of this caſe.

Some time ago, the magiſtrates of Edinburgh, with a view of increaſing the funds for ſupporting the poor, applied to parliament, and, in the bill brought in for that purpoſe, there was a clauſe propoſed to be introduced, enacting, that, in future all the inhabitants, of whatever deſcription, ſhould be liable to the tax. The members of the college of juſtice, conſidering this as an infringement of their rights, petitioned to be heard againſt the clauſe, which was granted, and the bill was dropped. Soon after, the magiſtrates paſſed an act of council, empowering their collectors to levy the 2 per cent. (from which the members of the college of juſtice had been hitherto exempted) on all the inhabitants without exception. The conſequence was a bill of ſuſpenſion, at the inſtance of the dean and members of the faculty of advocates, and the writers to the ſignet, which being paſſed, the cauſe was brought before the Lord Ordinary, who, after hearing parties at great length, took it to report, and appointed informations.

Among a variety of able and ingenious arguments, it was ſtated, on the part of the members of the college of juſtice, that, from the period of its inſtitution, more than two centuries ago, to the preſent hour, they had enjoyed a variety of privileges, which were granted upon occaſions highly honourable to them; theſe privileges had been ratified by ſubſequent ſtatutes, and confirmed by the Union; and had been enjoyed by them, and acknowledged by the magiſtrates, for more than a century, without challenge or complaint. The firſt act that paſſed in this country for the regular ſupport of the poor was in 1579, which enacted, that the tax ſhould be levied on all the *inhabitants*, without exception of perſons; but this, ſay the college, was by no means intended to comprehend them, as, beſides being only occaſional reſidenters in the burgh, they had been previouſly exempted from all taxation, and to deprive them of this a ſpecial clauſe in the act was neceſſary. No attempt whatever was made to ſubject them to the operation of the above ſtatute; and by a ſubſequent act in 1597, anent the taxation of boroughs, the entertainment of the poor, and watching and warding, it was ſpecially declared, that that act ſhould not prejudice the privileges and immunities of the members of the college of juſtice.

With reſpect to the effects of this privilege on the intereſts of the poor, and the

the citizens of Edinburgh, it could not enter into this queſtion; their paying or not paying the aſſeſſment would neither increaſe nor diminiſh the amount of what flows from them annually for the relief of diſtreſs; and the intereſt of the citizens could only ſuffer on the ſuppoſition that what they give in conſequence of a legal aſſeſſment is the utmoſt extent of their charity.

On the part of the magiſtrates, it was, with much ability, argued, that in none of the ſtatutes which form the poors laws of this country, was any thing to be found, which, by fair interpretation, created or ſuppoſed an exemption in favour of the college of juſtice. The act 1579, which was the baſis of thoſe laws, undoubtedly comprehended the members of the college of juſtice, as well as the other inhabitants of Scotland. It is not diſputed, that, under the authority of this ſtatute, they are liable to be aſſeſſed in every other part of Scotland, except Edinburgh; yet, in no part of this ſtatute is any diſtinction made betwixt Edinburgh and other burghs. It is a general enactment, which, if it could not reach them in Edinburgh, ſhould as little affect them in any other part. That, as to their not being inhabitants, it was an argument very difficult to be treated with becoming ſeriouſneſs. Many of them had no other reſidence, and, if they were not inhabitants of Edinburgh, they were inhabitants no where. The act 1597, which contains a clauſe ſaving the privileges of the college of juſtice, appears to have been formed on ſome emergency; and though the poor are mentioned in the preamble, the ſalvo could only relate to the exemption from watching and warding, which was always admitted.

It had been aſſerted, on the other ſide, that the plea maintained by the magiſtrates had been, that the court ought to aboliſh an eſtabliſhed privilege, merely becauſe there was no juſt reaſon for originally granting it; an idea which never once entered their imagination. They knew too well the province of a court of law to ſuppoſe it had power either to confer a privilege becauſe there was a good reaſon for it, or take away an acknowledged privilege becaute it was abſurd. Had they indeed been addreſſing their argument to the legiſlature of their country, they would have taken the liberty of ſubmitting, Whether it was proper or becoming in the members of a great and reſpectable incorporation, to inſiſt upon the continuance of a privilege, ſuppoſing it really belonged to them, which was to have the effect of throwing upon others the whole of a public burden, from which they derive as much benefit as the reſt of the inhabitants of Edinburgh: That, conſidered with a view to pecuniary emolument, the exemption in queſtion could be no object, except to thoſe who were reſolved not to give voluntarily, for the maintenance of the poor, what the law compels others in the ſame ſituation to pay; or, if the members of the college of juſtice were deſirous to preſerve it as an honorary diſtinction, they would do well to conſider, whether, in this free government of Great Britain, it is not the point of honour, that every perſon ſhould ſubmit to his ſhare of public burdens; men of the higheſt rank, not excepting the hereditary nobles of the kingdom, being no wiſe diſtinguiſhed in this reſpect from the meaneſt of the people, except by ſubmitting to a heavier load, in proportion to the value of their property;—and whether any thing can be added to the real dignity of the profeſſion, or of the individuals who follow it, by inſiſting that others ſhall be obliged to pay for them what they owe to the *poor* of their neighbourhood—thoſe, whom age or infirmity has rendered unable to work—the debt of humanity, recogniſed and enforced by law. But it would be improper to enlarge farther upon what does not belong to a court of law. Upon theſe topics, and ſuch as theſe, the world at large will judge, or perhaps have judged already.

Their Lordſhips delivered their ſeveral opinions at great length, and unanimouſly determined, that the privilege of exemption from this aſſeſſment clearly and indiſputably belonged to the members of the college of juſtice, both from ſtatute and uſage. Their Lordſhips ſpoke with much candour and liberality on the ſubject. They felt the delicacy of deciding a cauſe in which they themſelves were parties; but whatever might be the wiſh of ſome to wave a privilege apparently ungracious, the immunities of an ancient and moſt reſpectable corporation were not to be infringed. They ſat as judges, not as legiſlators; the interpreters, not the makers of the law. It was only for the High Court of Parliament to interfere in a matter of ſuch magnitude and importance.

Feb.

Feb. 4. Came on before the High Court of Juſticiary, the trial of Allan Macfarlane officer or expectant of exciſe, lately in Greenock, now in Edinburgh, and Richard Firman, ſoldier in the 39th regiment of foot, indicted for murder. The libel ſets forth, That on July 4. 1787, Allan Macfarlane and Richard Firmin having been employed, along with others, in making a ſeizure of a ſtill-pot, or pots, or of ſome of the apparatus belonging to a ſtill, at the village of Denoon, in the ſhire of Argyle; and a ſcuffle having enſued at or near the ſhore, in the neighbourhood of the ſaid village, at which time Dugald Fergusſon, ferryman at Denoon, now deceaſed, had gone into a boat lying off the ſhore; Allan Macfarlane gave orders to Richard Firman, and others who were along with him, and who were armed with loaded muſkets, to fire; and immediately Firmin levelled and fired his piece at Fergusſon, whereby he was mortally wounded, and died immediately, or ſoon after.

Mr Charles Hope, as counſel for the pannels, made a very able ſpeech on the relevancy of the libel. He ſaid, that tho' he did not mean to make any objection to it, yet the circumſtance recited in the indictment of "a ſcuffle having enſued," would have ſufficiently juſtified him in ſo doing; becauſe that of itſelf clearly ſhowed, that the murder was not wickedly, felonioufly, and deliberately committed, as ſtated in the indictment. Mr Hope ſaid, that, ſo far from this being the caſe, the pannels were employed in the lawful execution of their duty, when they were violently attacked by a great mob of diſorderly people, and were put in imminent danger of their lives; Fergusſon, the unhappy ſufferer, being the ringleader, and who was employed, at the very inſtant he was ſhot, in putting off their boat from ſhore, after having knocked down the two boatmen who were taking care of it. This boat, Mr Hope obſerved, was the only means left for the pannels and their party to make their eſcape from the great mob in their rear, and who were driving them down to the ſhore. Mr Hope therefore contended, that, ſo far from the preſent caſe being conſidered as a murder, he hoped, and truſted, that, in the courſe of the evidence, it would fully appear, that the pannels were under the neceſſity of doing what they did in ſelf-defence.

The Lord Advocate admitted the juſtneſs of many of the obſervations thrown out by Mr Hope, particularly the unlawful reſiſtance too often given to the officers of the revenue in the execution of their duty. His Lordſhip, however, conſidered it as his duty, when the life of a fellow-ſubject was taken away, to make every neceſſary inquiry into the fact; and when he had done ſo, to bring the matter to a fair and open trial. Though the pannels were, in this caſe, indicted for murder; yet he did not mean to carry it ſo far as to inſiſt for a capital puniſhment, being conſcious that the pannels had been unlawfully attacked in the execution of their duty; but whether to ſuch an extent as to juſtify firing upon the aſſailants, was a matter worthy of ſerious conſideration. His Lordſhip, after defining very accurately the law reſpecting culpable homicide and ſelf-defence, reſtricted the libel to culpable homicide.

The Lords, after delivering their opinions at conſiderable length, pronounced the uſual interlocutor upon the libel as reſtricted by the Lord Advocate.

The examination of witneſſes being concluded, the Lord Advocate, with great ability and candour charged the jury on the part of the crown. His Lordſhip abandoned every idea of ſubjecting Firman the ſoldier to any puniſhment whatever, on account of his having acted entirely under the direction of the exciſe-officer. His conduct, therefore, was the only thing which remained for the determination of the jury. They were to conſider, whether the perilous ſituation in which the exciſe-officer and his party were placed, juſtified his giving orders to Firman to fire; and whether that was a neceſſary act of ſelf-defence?—Mr Robert Blair charged the jury, with his uſual ability, on the part of the pannels; and the Lord Juſtice-Clerk ſummed up the evidence with great impartiality. The jury were then incloſed, and returned their verdict next day, all in one voice, finding the pannels NOT GUILTY. They were accordingly abſoilzied, and diſmiſſed from the bar.

Feb. 18. came on before the high court of juſticiary the trial of George M'Kerracher, tenant in the Ward of Goodie, in the ſhire of Perth, indicted for forging or uttering two bills, one for 48l. and the other for 49l. in the months of April and May laſt, upon which payment was

obtained at the Bank of Scotland's office in Stirling. The jury returned their verdict, all in one voice finding the pannel GUILTY; upon which he was ſentenced to be carried to Stirling, and executed there on Friday March 28.

Feb. 15. came on before the high court of juſticiary, the trial of Margaret Macnair, indicted for ſundry acts of theft. A petition was preſented for her, craving baniſhment, to which Mr William Tait, as Advocate-depute, having conſented, the court pronounced ſentence, baniſhing her Scotland for life, under the uſual certifications in caſe of again returning, and allowing her till the 28th of this month for leaving the kingdom.

In conſequence of an information brought in exchequer, for the determination of certain general points, ariſing on the act of parliament impoſing the Poſt-Horſe duty, a meeting was lately held between Mr Smith, leſſee of the ſaid duty for Scotland, and his counſel, and a committee appointed by the Poſtmaſters of Edinburgh, and their counſel, for an amicable adjuſtment of ſome of theſe points. At which meeting the two following articles were agreed on, as thoſe which the Poſtmaſters are not to diſpute, but to collect from their employers, and to pay to Mr Smith the duty in ſuch caſes.—1*mo*, That duty is payable by riding horſes, hired for a ſet-down, though the traveller baits by the way, if the hire is paid by the mile or ſtage.—2*do*, That duty is payable per mile for horſes drawing a carriage, hired by the mile to travel two or three ſtages and ſet the traveller down, though the horſes are not changed, and though the traveller ſtops or baits by the way.

At a meeting of the Edinburgh chamber of commerce, on Feb. 6. the ſecretary laid before them a letter from the committee at Mancheſter, where the motion originated reſpecting the abolition of the Slave-Trade, when, after ſome converſation, the directors unanimouſly agreed, as a body corporate, to petition parliament againſt that iniquitous ſpecies of traffic.

Edinburgh is ſtill rapidly increaſing in buildings. Of this the New Bridge forms a ſtriking and brilliant example. The ſhops on both ſides are finiſhed with a degree of elegance and convenience, of which, till of late, we had no conception. There are already finiſhed, or nearly ſo, on the South Bridge, fifty-two ſhops, the rent of which is from 25l. to 60l. per annum. and thirty-five warerooms above, from 20l. to 40l. rent. When the two ſtreets which lead to the Cowgate are finiſhed, there will be nearly twenty ſhops in each.

The following is a liſt of the Royal Boroughs of Scotland from which petitions were preſented to the Houſe of Commons on Thurſday, Feb. 7. praying for a Reform of their elections, and an account to be given of the public money;—Edinburgh, Glaſgow, Aberdeen, Perth, Dundee, Montroſe, Dyſart, Craill, Anſtruther Wetter, Anſtruther Eaſter, Killrenny, Pittenweem, Irvine, Ayr, Dumbarton, Inverkeithing, Dunfermline, Linlithgow, Lanark, Peebles, Kirkaldy, Kinghorn, Cupar, Haddington, Dunbar, Brichen, Aberbrothock, Inverneſs, Elgin, Banff, Nairn, Inveruric, Whitehorn, Stranraer, Sanquhar, Dumfries, Annan, Wigton, Lochmaben, Kirkcudbright, Jedburgh, Forres, Kintore. Total 43.

The following is a liſt of the Royal Boroughs of Scotland from which petitions for a reform were *not* preſented:—Kirkwall, Wick, Dornoch, Dingwall, Tain, Fortroſe, Cullen, Inverbervie, Forfar, St Andrew's, Burntiſland, Queenſferry, Culroſs, Stirling, Renfrew, Rutherglen, North-Berwick, Lauder, Selkirk, New Galloway, Rothſay, Campbeltown, Inverary. Total 23.

Stirling, after the magiſtrates were diſfranchiſed a few years ago for bribery, obtained a new charter, by which the elections were founded upon conſtitutional and liberal principles, the ſame as the other boroughs now petition for.

The burgeſſes of Forfar likewiſe tranſmitted a petition, but it did not arrive in time to be preſented along with the reſt.

A letter from Lord Sydney was received at Aberdeen, on Thurſday, Feb. 14 containing his Majeſty's pardon to Jean Wilſon, who was condemned at laſt circuit, on condition of her being tranſported for ſeven years.

At a general meeting of the Cotton ſpinners, and manufacturers of white cottons and muſlins, and others intereſted in the ſucceſs and extenſion of the cotton manufactory in Great Britain, reſiding in Glaſgow, Paiſley, and the neighbourhood, held in the Tontine Tavern, in the city of Glaſgow, on Wedneſday, Feb. 13. 1788, Patrick Colquhoun, Eſq; in the chair,

chair, The Chairman ſubmitted to the conſideration of the meeting various letters which he had received from the principal cotton manufacturers in England, all tending, in the ſtrongeſt manner, to corroborate the general opinion, founded on information formerly communicated—Namely, "That the preſent depreſſed ſtate of the white cotton and muſlin manufactures is chiefly occaſioned by the interference of a foreign article, of the ſame fabric and quality, introduced by the Eaſt-India Company into the Britiſh market, under circumſtances where the juſt laws of competition cannot operate; and where the progreſſive reduction from year to year, of the prices of the low qualities of Eaſt India cotton goods, greatly under what was ever known in former times, and the recent advance on the price of the finer articles, which are not yet oppoſed by the Britiſh manufactures,—indicate a ſyſtem, the tendency of which ſeems to be, to cruſh and ruin the cotton trade of Great Britain, in thoſe particular articles which ſtand at preſent in competition with the ſame ſpecies of goods imported from India."

The meeting then came to ſeveral reſolutions expreſſive of their determination to take all lawful means for obtaining redreſs.

Early in the morning of Sunday, Feb. 17. or late in the preceding evening, the Dundee Bank-office was broke into, and notes or ſpecie carried off to the amount of 600l. A reward of 50l. is offered for the diſcovery, or 100l. on the conviction, of any of the offenders.

The preſbytery of Edinburgh being met on Wedneſday, Feb. 27. Mr Hugh Buchan, city chamberlain, preſented a letter from the Lord Provoſt, addreſſed to the Rev. Mr William Paul, Moderator of Preſbytery, to be communicated by him to his brethren, purporting, That his Lordſhip had laid before the Town Council the memorial and repreſentation of the preſbytery reſpecting the many profanations and abuſes committed in this city and neighbourhood upon the Lord's day, as well as other immoralities particularly enumerated in that memorial and repreſentation, which ought to be ſuppreſſed: That the Town Council were very ſenſible of theſe flagrant violations of decency and good order, and of the propriety of putting in force his Majeſty's royal proclamation of the 21t of June laſt; and for that purpoſe had paſſed an act of council, a copy of which was incloſed to the Moderator, and read by him to the meeting. The Lord Provoſt obſerves in his letter, that, in this act no notice is taken of the arrival and departure of the poſt on the Lord's day, nor of the barbers and hair-dreſſers exerciſing their trade on that day, which make part of the complaints exhibited in the preſbytery's memorial. As to the firſt of theſe, his Lordſhip ſtates, that upon application from the Reverend preſbytery, and other reſpectable bodies, every prudent meaſure had been taken by the council, that could be deviſed, to remedy the evil complained of; but ſuch difficulties had occurred in that buſineſs that at preſent there was little proſpect of ſucceeding in it. With reſpect to the journeymen barbers and hair-dreſſers, his Lordſhip obſerved, that there had been ſeveral complaints from theſe deſcriptions of men before the council, upon which they had formerly conſulted the Lords of Seſſion, who join them in matters of police; but there were ſuch circumſtances attending this matter, that hitherto the council could come to no determination upon it. The preſbytery then proceeded to deliberate upon the letter of the Lord Provoſt, and the act of council tranſmitted with it. A motion was made by the Rev. Mr Walker of Canongate, and unanimouſly agreed to, that a letter of acknowledgement ſhould be written to the Lord Provoſt, in name of the preſbytery, expreſſing their gratitude for the attention which the magiſtrates and town council had ſhewn to the memorial of their committee, and their hopes that the magiſtrates, and the judges who are joined with them in the police of the city, will take ſuch meaſures as may appear proper and effectual for accompliſhing the other objects in the memorial, of which no notice is taken in the preſent act of council. The former committee, with the addition of Mr Walker, was appointed to write and tranſmit this letter.—Mr Walker then proceeded to call the attention of the preſbytery to another object, which he was confident would not leſs engage it. They muſt have obſerved with pleaſure, that God had put it into the heart of ſeveral reſpectable communities, both in this and the neighbouring kingdom, to ſupplicate parliament for the abolition of the Slave-Trade. He did not think it neceſſary to deſcribe the

execrable nature of this traffic; it was known and acknowledged by every friend of the human ſpecies, and muſt excite their peculiar abhorrence, as the eſtabliſhed guardians of religion and virtue. They had lately ſtepped forth in ſupport of both theſe, ſo far as they are connected with the devout obſervance of the Lord's day. He truſted they would not now be leſs zealous in the great and generous cauſe of humanity; and concluded by moving, that the preſbytery of Edinburgh ſhould petition parliament for the aboiition of the Slave Trade. The motion was ſeconded by Mr Randal. Dr Erſkine ſuggeſted, that it might be proper alſo to write to the moderator of laſt General Aſſembly, requeſting him to call a meeting of the commiſſion, in order to procure the ſentiments of the whole church of Scotland on this important ſubject. This motion was alſo ſeconded, and both unanimouſly agreed to. The preſbytery then appointed Dr Hunter, Meſſ. Walker, Greenfield, and Moodie, as a committee to prepare the petition, and tranſmit it with all ſpeed to the care of Sir Adam Ferguſſon and Mr Dundas, members for the city and county. They alſo appointed the ſame committee to write to the moderator of the General Aſſembly, requeſting him to call a meeting of the commiſſion for the ſame purpoſe.

There was lately preſented to the Hon. the Truſtees for fiſheries, manufactures, and improvements in Scotland, the model of a weaving machine, invented by a gentleman from Galloway. Although this rude model was made almoſt entirely with a common knife, yet he has been able to weave a little web fourteen inches broad in it. A vaſt number of theſe machines may be put in motion by the force of water, of a horſe, or of a ſteam-engine, and three or more webs may be wrought in one machine, and will require the attendance only of a boy, to dreſs the web, take up the broken threads, and renew the pirns in the ſhuttles.

At the ſame time there was alſo preſented a rude model of a new pirn wheel, invented by the ſame gentleman, which will enable one boy to fill twelve, twenty, or even a greater number of bobbins, or pirns, in the ſame time that he would formerly have taken to fill one; and this machine will fill them much more regularly than the common pirn wheel.

BANKRUPTS.

Jan. 8. Alexander Hamilton, yarn-merchant in Stranraer.

10 Alexander Dewar, diſtiller at Blackhall.

10 William Swan, late of Coaltown, brickmaker, and ſometime merchant in Dunfermline, now reſiding in Pleaſants, Edinburgh.

14 John Scotland, ſhipmaſter in Kincardine.

14 William Macgowan, merchant in Alloa.

18 James Tod, butcher and trader in Kincardine.

18. William Bruce maltman and trader in Tullibardine.

22. John Milne, maltſter, and buyer of barley for ſale, in Kincardine.

23. James Thomſon, merchant in Longkerſe.

24. Charles and Robert Falls, merchants in Dunbar, in company, and Robert Fall and Robert Melvill, the partners in ſaid company, as individuals.

25. Archibald Telford, merchant-burgeſs and wright in Stirling.

Feb. 1. William M'Cleery, merchant in Kincardine.

1. John Thomſon, maltſter in Sauchy.

2. John Orr, late merchant in Campbeltown.

5. David Caſſels, merchant in Kepp.

5. Jeffray and Wilſon, wrights in Glaſgow, in company, and James Jeffray and Thomas Wilſon, the partners of ſaid company, as individuals.

9. James Butter, butcher and dealer in cattle in Inverkeithing.

12. Duncan Gray, merchant in Glaſgow.

13. Charles Warſon, merchant in Alloa.

14. William Wilſon, one of the partners of James Wilſon & Sons, merchants in Kilmarnock.

14. James Anderſon, merchant in Pitathrow.

15. James Campbell, tenant and cattle-dealer in Drumglay.

16. John Harper, tobacconiſt, Kilmarnock.

19. John Macgowan, tanner in Glaſgow.

21 John & George Chiene, ſhipmaſters and merchants in Crail.

23. Thomas Fernie merchant in Dunfermline.

27. James Orr, merchant in Alloa.

MARRIAGES.

July 13. 1787. At Culcutta, Mr Calvert, to Mrs Philpot, late of Bedlington, in Northumberland.

Jan. 28. 1788. At London, Henry James Jeſſop, Eſq. of Fludyer-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Barriſter at law, to the Rt Hon. Lady Anna Maria Bowes Lyon, ſiſter to the Earl of Strathmore.

Feb. 2. By ſpecial licence, at Lady Bridget

get Tollemache's in Audley Square, Lord Viſcount Wentworth, to the Rt Hon. the Counteſs Ligonier.

8 At Edinburgh, Mr George Wood ſurgeon, to Miſs Habella Campbell, eldeſt daughter of John Campbell, Eſq; late of Newfield.

14. At the Earl of Huntingdon's houſe, in St James's Place, London, the Earl of Ayleſbury to Lady Anne Rawdon.

29. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Mr John Campbell, miniſter of Kippen, to Miſs Chriſtian Innes, daughter of Dr Robert Innes of Giffordvale, phyſician in Haddington.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 31. At London, Mrs Henry Drummond, of a daughter.

Feb. 8. Mrs Sinclair Aiton of Inchdairney, of a ſon.

10. At London, Lady Carysfort, of a daughter.

12. At London, Lady Sempill, of a ſon.

12. Mrs Campbell of Fairfield, of a daughter.

14. Mrs Dalzell of Glenae, of a daughter.

18. At Preſtonfield, the Lady of Sir William Dick, Bt, of a daughter.

19. The wife of Mr Thomas Craig, farmer in the pariſh of Kirkbean, of three daughters.

24. At London, the Lady of Sir William Auguſtus Cunnyngham, Bt, of Livingſtone, of a ſon.

DEATHS.

Aug. 1787. At Grenada, Peter Gordon, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of the late Col. Henry Gordon of Knockeſpeck.

21. At an iſland near Cape Gracias a Dios, Major John Campbell, ſon of the late Dr Archibald Campbell, Profeſſor of Church Hiſtory in the univerſity of St Andrew's.

Jan 16 1788. At Liege, the Hon. Thomaſine Barnewall, Viſcounteſs Dowager Gormanſton

19. In the pariſh of Bryngwyn, in the county of Radnor, Edward Goar, in the 104th year of his age; he retained all his faculties to the laſt. On the 23d he was buried in the pariſh church of Chro in the ſame county, attended by twenty men and twenty women, his relations, who rode on twenty horſes.

22. At St Lucar, Mr Gilbert Sandy, eldeſt ſon of the late Mr George Sandy writer in Edinburgh.

26. At Bilbſter, Mrs Sinclair, wife of James Sinclair, Eſq; of Holburnhead.

30 At his ſeat at Stagdale Lodge, in Ireland, the Rt Hon. Hugh Lord Baron Maſſey. He is ſucceeded in his title and extenſive fortune by the Hon. Hugh Maſſey, M. P. for the county of Limerick.

30 At London, in his 104th year, Daniel Prim. He was a native of Colcheſter, and was bound apprentice in King William's reign to a weaver in London, where he continued to the time of his death, and followed his buſineſs till he reached his 90th year.

31 At Rome, at half paſt nine o'clock, Prince CHARLES EDWARD LEWIS CASIMIR STUART. He was juſt 67 years and one month old on the day of his death, being born on the 31ſt of December 1720. He was ſon to James-Francis, Prince of Wales, ſon to James II. The ſon of James II. was recognited by many courts of Europe as king of England, immediately after the death of his father. As ſuch he received kingly honours, had his palace and his guards, and enjoyed the privilege allowed by the Pope to Catholic Kings, that of beſtowing cardinals hats. But his ſon Prince Charles did not enjoy thoſe honours. He was, indeed, called Prince of Wales during the life of his father; but, after that event, he would no longer bear that title, and the Catholic courts would not ſtyle him king; ſo that his ſituation was more agreeable before his father's death than it has ever been ſince. His mother was the greateſt fortune in Europe; ſhe was the Princeſs Maria-Clementina Sobieſki, grand-daughter of the famous John Sobieſki king of Poland, who beat the Turks near Vienna, and made them raiſe the ſiege of that capital, and thus ſaved Chriſtendom from deſtruction. She had a million Sterling to her fortune. She had two ſons by her huſband: Charles who lately died, and Henry-Benedict, who by his father was created Duke of York, and who having been promoted to the purple, has been generally known by the name of Cardinal York. The elder ſon married, ſome years ago, a Princeſs of Stolberg in Germany; but by her, who is ſtill alive, he has no iſſue. He has left, however, a natural daughter, whom he lately created Ducheſs of Albany. She is about twenty-five years of age, and much reſpected for her good nature, piety, and politeneſs. To his brother the Cardinal, he has left his claim to the crown of England. It is thought his Eminence will change his title, and aſſume that of the King-Cardinal. His eminence is in his 63d year; at his deceaſe the King of Sardinia will be the head of the family of the Stuarts, as heir to King Charles I. from whoſe youngeſt daughter Henrietta-Maria he is deſcended; the iſſue of her elder ſiſter having become extinct in the perſon of King William III. —— The remains of Prince Charles were carried to Frescati to be interred. When the corpſe had arrived there, the coffin wherein the body had been privately depoſited at Rome was opened, and found to contain royal robes, with the ſceptre, crown, and ſword, together with all the inſignia diſtinguiſhing the royal houſe of the Stuarts. The body was placed in a coffin of cyprus wood, incloſed in one of lead, bearing inſcriptions and devices

vices analogous to the rank of the deceaſed. In the morning of Feb. 3. the funeral obſequies were celebrated in the Cathedral church at Freſcati, of which See the Cardinal Duke of York, his brother, is biſhop. The church was hung with black cloth, (the ſeams covered with gold lace), drawn up between the pillars in the form of feſtoons, intermixed with gold and ſilver tiſſue, which had a very magnificent and ſolemn effect; eſpecially as a profuſion of wax tapers were continually burning during the whole of the ceremony, in every part of the church. Over the great door, and the four principal ſide altars, there were written in the feſtoons (in large characters) the following texts of Scripture, which were choſen by the Cardinal as alluſive to the ſituation and fortunes of the deceaſed: Eccleſiaſtes, xlvii. 17.; Job, xxix. 5; Tobit, ii. 18.; Proverbs, v. 27.; 2 Macab. vi. 31. A large catafalque was erected on a platform, raiſed three ſteps from the floor, in the nave of the church, on which the coffin, containing the body, was placed, covered with a ſuperb pall, on which was embroidered, in ſeveral places, the royal arms of England. On each ſide ſtood three gentlemen, ſervants of the deceaſed, in mourning cloaks, each holding a royal banner; and about it were placed a very conſiderable number of very large wax tapers, in the form of a ſquare, guarded by the militia of Freſcati. About ten in the forenoon, the Cardinal was brought into the church in a ſedan chair, covered with black cloth, attended by a large ſuite of his officers and ſervants in deep mourning. He ſeated himſelf on his throne on the right hand ſide of the great altar, and began to ſing the office appointed by the church for the dead, aſſiſted by his choir, which is numerous, and ſome of the beſt voices from Rome. The firſt verſe was ſcarcely finiſhed, when it was obſerved that his voice faultered, the tears trickled down his cheeks, ſo that it was feared he would not have been able to proceed. However he ſoon recollected himſelf, and went through the function in a very affecting manner; in which manly firmneſs, fraternal affection, and religious ſolemnity, were very happily blended — The magiſtrates of Freſcati, and a numerous concourſe of the neighbouring people, attended on this occaſion, who were attracted, not ſo much by their curioſity, or the purpoſe of aſſiſting the maſſes which were celebrating at every altar in the church, as a deſire of teſtifying their great reſpect for their Biſhop, who conſtantly reſides amongſt them, and daily beſtows upon them temporal as well as ſpiritual bleſſings, with a very liberal hand. — By his will, Prince Charles has made the Counteſs of Albany, his daughter, ſole heireſs; to the Cardinal York, his brother, he has given 1000 ounces of ſilver; to the Chevalier Steuart his confidential ſecretary, 100 ducats, with directions to his heireſs to continue the reſpective apartments to his ſervants, in recompence for their faithful ſervices, and to give them annuities for their lives of the value of their wages. To this will is annexed the formal proteſt of the Cardinal, by which he lays claim to the undivided right of the throne of England.

On the 8th of March 1784, when the report was prevalent, that the above illuſtrious perſonage had died on Jan. 23. preceding, the following character of him appeared in the Caledonian Mercury which it is ſaid, the Prince himſelf afterwards read and approved of: — "The Count of Albany, as he has been called for ſome time paſt, was born on the 31ſt of December 1720, N. S. — a perſon who will be always memorable in the annals of Britain, on account of the bold attempt he made in the year 1745. Care had been taken very early to inſtil juſt and noble ſentiments into his mind; and in his youth he had been inured to bear fatigue, and ſuch other inconveniencies as are met with in a military life. His perſon and manners were ſo graceful and engaging, that he was warmly beloved by his friends, and eſteemed even by his enemies; and, when he made his appearance in Scotland, he drew on himſelf the attention of all Europe. He is ſaid to have always acted with remarkable humanity and greatneſs of ſoul; and his ſucceſs was greater than could have been expected from his circumſtances. After his defeat at Culloden, he bore his misfortunes, and paſſed through dangers, with ſuch equanimity, as ſtill to appear reſpectable and great. Since the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, when he was obliged to depart out of France, he has had little opportunity of ſhowing to the world what he really was. He married the Princeſs Louiſa Maximiliana de Stolberg Guederan, on the 17th of April 1772, but they have had no iſſue; ſo that the male line of the Royal Family of Stuart is now reduced to the Cardinal alone, after it had given kings to Scotland for three or four hundred years, and, by the Princeſſes of it, Sovereigns to almoſt all Europe."

Lately, at Buckingham, aged 113 years, Jonathan Simpſon, Eſq;

Lately, at London, a ſerjeant of the guards, his wife, and child. The two latter died the evening preceding the ſerjeant, and were put in one coffin. They were all interred in one grave, and buried with military honours.

Feb. 1. At Charleville, in Champagne, in the 24th year of her age, the lady of John Menzies, Eſq; of Culdares, eldeſt daughter of Robert Robertſon, Eſq; of Tullibelton, (by Margaret, only daughter of John Robertſon, Eſq; of Lude, and the Hon. Charlotte Nairne). She has left three children, viz.

viz. Margaret-Charlotte-Eliſabeth, born Feb. 10. 1782; Maria-Tereſa, born April 20. 1783, and John-Alexander-Laurence, born Aug. 26. 1787.

1. At Bath, John Mackenzie, Eſq; of Dolphington, Advocate, ſon-in-law of the late Chief-Baron Ord, and one of the Commiſſaries of Edinburgh.

1. At London, in a very advanced age, the celebrated James Stuart, Eſq; Architect ſurveyor of Greenwich Hoſpital, commonly diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of "Athenian Stuart." See p. 61.

4 At Perth, Thomas Marſhall, Eſq; late provoſt of Perth.

4 At Edinburgh, Mrs Agnes Newton.

5. At Edinburgh, Mr Charles Eſplin, paper-ſtainer.

7. At Ardoch, Lady Stirling, wife of Sir William Stirling of Ardoch, Bt.

8. At Auchtermuchty, the Rev. Mr Robert Wingate of Millearn, miniſter of the goſpel at Abdie.

9 At Dunkeld, Thomas Biſſet, Eſq; Commiſſary of Dunkeld.

11. At Greenock, Archibald Crawford, Eſq; merchant.

12 At London, ſuddenly, in his ſtall, in the Borough, aged 89, a cobler, who had experienced various turns of fortune. He was formerly an officer of rank in the army, but ſold his commiſſion; after which he became an eminent tea-dealer, but quitted this buſineſs, and accepted a commiſſion in the Ruſſian army; but happening to fight a duel with a brother officer, whom he unfortunately killed, he fled to England, where he had not been long, before (finding his finances reduced) he hired himſelf as a book-keeper to an eminent woollen-draper, with whom he lived for four or five years; when his maſter dying, he ſet up a chandler's-ſhop, in which he failed, and meeting with many misfortunes, was reduced to the utmoſt diſtreſs, when he at length commenced cobler for a ſubſiſtence, which profeſſion he followed till his death.

13. At Dalrulzian, Mrs Margaret Lindſay, relict of the Rev. Mr John Graeme, late of Dubheads.

14 At Cheliſea, aged 106 years, Mrs Mary Warder. She had been married to three huſbands, the laſt of whom was a penſioner in that College; ſhe had 21 children, 15 of whom are alive, and all married; the number of her children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren, amounted to 72.

16. At London, Mrs Bellamy, formerly a celebrated actreſs. A woman who has ſeen many viciſſitudes of fortune, and latterly experienced much diſtreſs.

16. John Taver, Eſq; Governor of Portland Caſtle, and one of the Aldermen of Weymouth.

20. At Edinburgh, Mrs Moir, widow of the late Mr Henry Moir, miniſter at Auchtertool.

22. At Edinburgh, Mrs Margaret Turnbull, ſpouſe of Mr Alexander Laing architect, and daughter of the late Mr Turnbull writer to the ſignet.

24. At Dumfries, Mr Ebenezer Wilſon bookſeller.

25. At Dumfries, in her 85th year, Mrs Jean Robertſon, relict of the late Rev. Mr Robert Wight, miniſter of the goſpel in that place.

25 At Edinburgh, Miſs Iſabella Johnſton, daughter of Mr Johnſton of Lathriſk.

Lately, at Paris, Monſieur Tourneur, well known for his tranſlations of Shakeſpeare, Young, Milton, Clariſſa, &c.

Lately, at Edinburgh, William Petrie, aged 101 years.

Lately, at London, John Reynolds, Eſq; an Admiral of the Blue.

Lately, in the pariſh of Cadoxton, near Neath, in the county of Glamorgan, aged 110 years, Rebecca Jenkin, widow. She retained all her faculties perfectly till within a few weeks of her diſſolution.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleaſed,

Feb. 2. to recommend to the dean and chapter of Hereford, the Rt Rev. John Lord Biſhop of Oxford, to be by them elected Biſhop of Hereford, that ſee being void by the death of the Hon. and Rev. Dr John Harley, late Biſhop thereof.

9. to appoint the Rev. Dr William Morgan to be one of the Regents or Profeſſors of Philoſophy in the Mariſchal College, in the Univerſity of Aberdeen, vacant by the reſignation of the Rev. Dr George Skene.

12. to appoint Charles Gordon, Eſq; writer to the ſignet, to be one of the ſix ordinary Clerks of Seſſion in Scotland, in the room of Alexander Robertſon, Eſq; deceaſed.

19. to grant the dignity of a Baronet of the kingdom of Great Britain to Thomas Miller, of Glenlee, in the ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, Eſq; Preſident of the College of Juſtice in North Britain, and the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten.

to appoint Robert Hodgſon Cay, Eſq; to be one of the four Commiſſaries of Edinburgh, in the room of John Mackenzie, Eſq; deceaſed.

to preſent the Rev. Malcolm Macleod to the church and pariſh of Snizort, in the iſle and preſbytery of Sky, vacant by the death of the Rev. William Macqueen.

the Rev. Thomas Fleming to the church and pariſh of Kirkcaldie, in the preſbytery of Kirkcaldie, vacant by the tranſlation of the Rev. William Moodie.

the Rev. George Gleig to the church and

pariſh

parish of Aberbrothock, vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr Mackay.

And the Rev. Mr Grant to the church and parish of Elgin, in the presbytery of Elgin, and county of Moray, vacant by the death of the Rev. William Peterkin.

to appoint Henry Pye Ritchie, Esq; to be Consul and Agent at Amsterdam.

Edward Stanley, Esq; to be Consul at Trieste and Fiume, and the other ports of the Austrian dominions on the Adriatic sea.

23. to appoint William Stiles and William Rowe, Esqrs, to be Commissioners of the Customs in England, in the room of Henry Pelham and John Pownall, Esqrs, who have retired.

Jan. 23. The Duke of York has been pleased to appoint Capt. William Wynyard, Capt Charles Asgill, and the Hon. Charles Fitzroy, to be his Equerries.

Dublin-Castle, Feb. 2. Letters-patent have been passed under the great seal of this kingdom, granting unto Chichester Fortescue, Esq; the office and place of Ulster King of Arms, and principal Herald of all Ireland.

War office, Feb. 2.

29th foot: Col. Charles Earl of Harrington to be Colonel, vice William Tryon.

65th foot: Maj.-Gen. John Gunning to be Colonel, vice Charles Earl of Harrington.

War-Office, Feb. 9.

60th foot: Capt. George Benson, from the 66th foot, to be Major, by purchase, vice John Adolphus Harris, promoted.

——— Holdsworth, Esq; to be Governor of Dartmouth Castle, vice Lt-Col. John Hardy, deceased.

Col. Cornelius Cuyler, of the 55th foot, to be Quartermaster-General in the Leeward and Caribbee islands.

Commissions signed by his Majesty for the Army in Ireland; dated Dec. 20. 1787.

15th horse: Lt-Col. G. Nugent, from the half pay of 99th foot, on the British establishment, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Moyle, deceased.

46th foot: Brev. Maj.-Baldwin Leighton to be Major, vice Johnston, promoted.

From other Papers.

Feb. 2. The Rt Hon. Henry Dundas, Treasurer of the Navy, was unanimously elected Chancellor of the University of St Andrew's, in room of the late Earl of Kinnoul.

John Davidson, Esq; and Mr Andrew Steele writers to the signet, are appointed Depute and Substitute Keepers of the general register of Seisins for Scotland, in consequence of the death of Alexander Robertson, Esq; one of the principal clerks of Session.

Col. Sinclair of Dysart has presented Mr Muirhead, preacher, to be minister of that parish, vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr Colville. — Mr Muirhead's father is senior clergyman of the same place.

Prices of Grain at Haddington, March 7.

	Best.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	23s. 0d.	22s. 6d	22s 0d.
Barley,	16s. 0¼d.	15s 6d	15s. 0d.
Oats,	14s. 0d	13s. 6d.	13s 0d.
Pease,	14s. 0d	13s. 6d.	13s. 0d.

Edinburgh, Feb. 29. Oat-meal, 11½d. Bear-meal, 9d. Pease-meal, 9d.

The Edinburgh Bill of Burials for February.

Burial places.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Grayfriars and Lady Yester's,	36	43	79
West-kirk, -	20	42	62
Canongate, -	14	18	32
Calton, - -	20	27	47
Total,	90	130	220

Age.			Diseases, &c.	No
			Aged — —	26
Under	2	81	Asthma — —	2
2 &	5	17	Bowelhive — —	22
5 &	10	12	Burnt — —	1
10 &	20	8	Chincough — —	9
20 &	30	10	Consumption —	77
30 &	40	14	Convulsions — —	1
40 &	50	15	Croop — —	1
50 &	60	21	Dropsy — —	4
60 &	70	24	Eruption of the bladder	1
70 &	80	12	Evil — —	1
80 &	90	5	Fever — —	27
90 &	100	1	Flux — —	1
		—	Measles —	6
		220	Smallpox — —	10
			Stillborn — —	8
			Suffocated with smoke	1
Increased 34			Suddenly — —	5
			Swelling —	1
			Teething — —	16

Between

PRICES OF STOCKS, February 15.

Bank Stock, 160¾.
New 4 per cent. 1777, 96¾ a ⅞.
5 per cent. Ann. 1785, 113⅛ a ¼.
3 per cent. red 76½ a ⅝.
3 per cent. conf 75¼ a ⅞.
Long Ann. 22⅞ a 15-16ths.
30 Years Ann. 1778, 14.
India Bonds, 85 s. a 88 s. prem.

February 29.

Bank Stock, 158¼ a ½.
3 per cent. red. 75⅜ a ⅞.
3 per cent. conf. 75½ a ¼.
5 per cent. Ann 1784. 113⅛.
Long Ann. 22⅝ a 11-16ths.
Ditto 1778, 13 15-16ths.
India Bonds, 82 s. a 83 s. prem.
Lottery Tickets, 18l. 8s. a 6s.